Bombay Gazette.

Volume 34. Wednesday, October 8, 1823. No. 1740.

IT will not be necessary for the Gentlemen summoned on the PETIT JURY, for the 1st Ensuing Sessions, to attend till Monday the 13th Instant at 10 o'Clock.

D. SETON,
SHERIFF.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is Hereby Given, that all those Suitors, either Plantiffs or Defendants in the Court for small Causes of the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, who may be desirous of proceeding with such Actions, as were pending whilst the Office of the Clerk of the said Court was held and exercised by Mr. ERSKINE, are forthwith to attend, and proceed at the Office of WILLIAM FENWICK Esquire the present Clerk of the said Court, either by themselves or their authorized Agents, and in default thereof, application will be made to the said WILLIAM FENWICK to enter up Judgements on the said actions either of non-pros or for the Defendant as the Cases may require, and the costs thereof will be recovered from such party or parties as may appear to have been guilty of wilful neglect in respect of the premises.

W. A. MORGAN,
Attorney to Wm. Erskine.

Bombay, 16th September 1823.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર ફીઆંથી આપીએ ચે શ્રી મુમબઇની નામદાર રી ફારડરની નાંખેલા ફજીઆની ફોરટમો જંઇશ્રેધી ફેં મીશતંર અરશફીન ફિ ફોરટનો મેઇનો ઇ નો તાંરાંશ્રેધી શરવે ફોઇ ફરી આદીનાં ફરનાર તથા જવાબ નાં દેનારનાં પોતાંનાં ફજીઆર ઈગઈઆ ફોઈ તે લોફો ઇવે મ છે મીશતર ઉલીઅમ ફેનવીફ જે ઇમણે તે ફોરટનો મેઇનોછે તેઇના આગલ ફાજર થાઈ * ત થા ફજીઓ ચલાવે * તે ચલાવના રા પોતે અથવા પોતાંનાં અખતી આર આપેલા વફીલથી આવીને ચલાવે * અને ઇવે પછે ફોઇ જુલ શેતો મીશતર ઉલીઅમ ફેનવીફ ને અરજ ફરશે જે ફરીઆદીનો ફરનાર અથવા જવાબનાંદેનાર ની sતરફથી જરજમેનટ ફરે * ઈટ લેજે ચુફાદો તેઇની ફેવરમોફરે * ને જેઇવી બાબત નજર આવશે તે પરમાંણે ફરીઆદીનાં ફરના ર તથા જવાબનાં દેનાર ઉપર નીશાયે ચુકાવો ઠરાવશે * અને ઉપર ફરીઉં તે પરમાંણે ફાજર તઈ થાશેતો તે ઘણી અથવા ઘે ણીઓને માંથે ખરચ પડશે *

ડબલીઉ ફિ મારગીન * ઉ
લીઅમ અરશફીનનો વફીલ

શ્રી મુમબઇની તા૦ ૧૬
મી શપટંમબર ૧૮૨૩

CHURCH
Missionary Society
OPENING OF A SUBSCRIPTION,
BY THE
COMMITTEE,
FOR THE
Establishment of a
SIMINARY
AT
Islington.

THE COMMITTEE of the CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY beg to call the attention of the Members to a Subject, which materially affects its progress and efficiency.

Of all parts of the Society's proceedings, the preparation of Suitable Missionaries is confessedly one of the most important. On them, under the Divine Blessing, depend all the hopes of the Society for the attainment of its objects.

In the choice and preparation of Missionaries, the Committee have hitherto availed themselves of the best means in their power; but these means are becoming so inadequate to the increasing wants of the Missions, that the Committee have found it requisite to adopt some more efficient measures.

The Committee, therefore, after frequent and serious deliberation, have judged it conducive to the interest of the Society that an Establishment should be formed within such a distance from Salisbury Square, as might place it under the constant Superintendence of the Committee and Officers of the Society: and they have, in pursuance of this object, availed themselves of an opportunity to purchase a House and an eligible piece of Land, the greater part of which land is Freehold & the rest Copyhold of Inheritance, in the Parish of Islington, within a short distance from the Church.

A Special Committee having been appointed to consider the best mode of rendering these Premises available for the purposes of the Society, they entered with much care into the inquiry. It appeared, on the examination of the number of Students and Missionaries likely to be brought together, that an average of not less than Twenty should be taken; for whom, together with the necessary Teachers, suitable apartments must be pro-

vided: with these apartments must be connected, a Hall or Common Dining Room; and a Lecture Room, which might also serve for a Library. The buildings at present on the premises may be rendered available to the objects for which the purchase was made: but other buildings will be required, and for these the ground offers a very eligible site.

Having formed, on the most economical principles a Plan and Estimate of the proposed buildings, they have every reason to believe that the sum required for the necessary alteration of the present buildings, together with an erection of such new structure as is found requisite, the furnishing of the whole, will not exceed 10,000£.

As the regular annual income of the Society has long been scarcely adequate to cover its claims on becoming due, this appeal is made to the liberality of the Society's Friends, and the Committee have no doubt that the requisite sum will be cheerfully contributed.

Benefactions in aid of the proposed plan will be thankfully received at the House of the Society, and by the Members of the Committee. The Committees and Officers of the different Associations throughout the British Dominions are also respectfully requested to receive and transmit Benefactions.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
This Day, Wednesday the 8th Instant,

AN invoice of Hunting Saddles, and two Racing Saddles, from the well known House of Gibson and Peat,

AND

An invoice of Hunting Saddles—a Neat Ladies' Side Saddle—Buggy Harness with Brass and Plated mountings, and quite plain; Vincent's fashionable Silver Edged Spurs—Horse Clothing a full Suit and a handsome Horse Net with other spare articles of Saddlery.

Bbmbay, 8th October 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL CONTINUE
THE
SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION
OF THE
Late Firm of
Messrs. Lugrin & Watson's
STOCK IN TRADE,
On Saturday the 11th Instant,
VIZ.

GOLD Watch, Seals, Bicknell's Hats, Flannel, Ships Medecine Chest, Iron Mongery, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 8th October 1823.

For Sale

TWO Capital BUNGALOWS, for pitching on the Esplanade —(or any other convenient Spot of Ground) —Out Houses, Fences, and Gates complete.

The above will be sold very reasonable as the present owner does not require them any longer.

Price may be known, and a plan inspected on applicaition to Mr. KEMPT.

Bombay, 4th October 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Wednesday the 15th of Oct.
AN EXTENSIVE INVOICE
OF
JEWELLERY
RECENTLY IMPORTED
ON THE
Ship Asia
Captain Pope,

The principal Articles are as follows:

AN Elegant Garnet and Pearl Suite in a Morocco case.

Ditto, Topaz Pearl and Torquoise do. in do.

Ditto, Waist Clasp, Aqua Marine, Pearl, Topaz, Torquoise and Diamond.

A Filagree (Elastic) Gold Necklace and Bracelets with Pearl Snaps.

A ditto do. do. with Cross and Earings set with Torquoise.

And a great variety of Earrings, Filagree plain gold, set with Torquoise Emerald and Rubies, Broaches, plain and with Pearl, Fillagree gold Pins &c. &c.

Catalogues may be had on application.

Orders from outstations with a remittance will be promptly attended to.

It is now open for inspection as lotted for sale.

Bombay, 8th October 1823.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Master and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

For Sale

AT
Rs. 40 PER DOZEN,
at the
Godowns
OF
Messrs. Remington, Crawford, and Co.

A FEW HALF CHETS OF
MESSRS. TOD AND BOSANQUETS
VERY SUPERIOR
CLARET,
Imported direct from the Maker,
PER
Lord Castlereah,

ALSO
A FEW HALF CHESTS OF
MESSRS. WILSON AND CUTLER'S
Claret,
AT THE SAME PRICE.

Bombay, 8th October 1823.

For Sale

IN
Messrs. Princep & Co's.
Godowns

A CONSIGNMENT OF
Superior Wines
FROM
HARPER AND BELL.
ARRIVED PER
Royal George.

OLD Sherry in Butts, at 800 Rs. per Butt.

Ditto in Bottle not less than 3 dozen at 20 Rs. per Dozen.

Superior Do. such as was sold last year at 960 Sa. Rs. in Calcutta, 860 Rs. per do.

Ditto in Bottle not less than 3 dozen at 22 Rs. per dozen.

Port in 3 and 6 doz. Chests at 20 Rs. per doz.

Ditto (Pints) in 6 and 12 doz. Chests at 12 Rs. per do.

Claret in 6 doz. Chests at 40 Rs. per do.

Bombay, 8th October 1823.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Monday the 13th Instant,
Sundry Wearing Apparels
AND OTHER EFFECTS
Belonging to the Officers Deceased
AT THE SAME TIME
WILL BE SOLD
Small Collection of
Valuable English & Persian
Books.
Bombay, 8th October 1823.

For London Direct
THE FINE SHIP

Layton,
CAPTAIN
DAVID MILLER,
BURTHEN 498 TONS.

WILL sail on or about the 25th October, her entire Cargo being engaged. For the terms of passage apply to PRINSEP and Co. or to the Commander on board.
Bombay, 27th September, 1823.

For London
THE FAST SAILING TEAK BUILT SHIP,

Lord Castlereagh,
Captain Durant,
BURTHEN 800 TONS.

JUST arrived from England, whence She left on the 16th June, and arrived here on the 16th September.
Will Sail on or before the 1st December. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD & CO. or to HORMUSJEE DORABJEE, at his Office near the Church Gate, where a Plan of the accommpdation may be seen.
Bombay, 6th October 1823.

Advertisement,
THERE WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
Tomorrow Thursday, the 9th Inst.
AT THE
Godown
No. 8.
in
HENSHAW'S BUILDING.

AN elegant assortment of Plated Ware, consisting of Curry dishes, Cruet and Liquor Frames, Bottle stands, Egg frames, Candlesticks, and Tumblers, imported by the Layton. Also, an Invoice of Saddlery from Milroy; a few Casks of Pale Ale from Abbott; Perfumery and Medicines from Wylie; and a few Shawls, beautiful imitation of Cashmere.
The sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon and to be continued at the same hour on the following day.
Bombay, 4th October 1823.

To be Sold
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On the 8th of November next,
AT 4 o'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON
By the Administratrix of the late
Mr. Rozario De Quadros
ON TTE
PREMISES.

A SUBSTANTIAL and well built Spacious HOUSE with GARDEN, well Stocked with VALUABLE FRUIT TREES at Mazagong behind the grove formerly the late *Sir Miguel de Lima's House*; the House is in occupation still by the family of the said late MR. QUADROS.
The property may be seen and examined at any time on application to SIR ROGER DE FARIA, where further particulars may be known, and the conditions of the Sale.
Bombay 3d Oct. 1823.

જાહેર·લીલાંઉ·કરીને·વેચશે*
મરનાર·શા૨·રાજર·દે·ક્રુઆદ
રોઝની·વકીલાટંન·તારીખ ૮ મી
આવતી·નવેમબરને·દીને·બપોર
નાં·કલાક· ૪ નાં·ઘેરેર·કિ૯·પાકી

Byramjee Cawasjee

BEGS leave to acquaint his friends and the Public, that he has just received from the Gulph another fine Lot of
Arabian Horses
By the Ship Ramanay; amongst which are some very Promising ones for the Turf.
And also some Horses ready for a Buggy or Carriage, and also a Fast Trotting Europe Buggy Mare and Horses for Sale.
Bombay, 4th October 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 25th September 1823.
By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

MAJOR CAMPBELL, Commanding 2d Battalion 9th Regiment, having tendered his resignation of the Office of President of the Standing Committee of Survey, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to accept the same.
Captain Morison, the Senior Member of the Committee, is appointed President of the Committee, and Captain F. Roome Superintending Officer of the Cadet Establishment, a Member of the Committee.
Mr. Thomas Robson, having, reported his arrival at the Presidency on board the Ship Layton on th

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નથા·શારી·બાંધણીનુછે·તે·મયે
બાગ·નથા·ક્રુવો·નથા· ૫લ·નથા·
૫લાર·નાં·જાડોછે·તે·શાઠે·વેચશે
ઈ·મીલકત·શ્રી· મુજગાંમમાં·શર·
મીગેલ·દે·લીમાઇ·શોજા·નાં·જુના·
ઘેરેરની·૫છવાડે·દરાખનાં·માંડ
ડવાની·પાશેછે·ઈ·ઘેરેરમાં· ફજી·
શ્રધી·મરનાર·મીશનર· ક્રુઆદરો
શનુ· ક્રટંમ·રેહેછે *
ઈ·મીલકત·શર·રાજર·દે· પ્રેરી
આને·પુછેઆથી· ફરકિ·વખતે·જો
વા·નથા·તપાશવા·શારૂં· રજા·આ
લશે·અને·ફીની·શરવે· વીગતવાર
નથા·વેચાણની· બોલી· એજ· ધ
ણીને·પુછેઆથી·માલમ·પડશે *
તા૦ ૩ જી·અક્રટોબર ૧૮૨૩

22d Instant, and produced the covenant of his appointment as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, is admitted as such from that date.

Mr. Robson's date of rank will be settled hereafter

Bombay Castle, 25th September 1823.

The undermentioned Lieutenants, Cadets of the 3d Class of the Season 1807, having served fifteen years the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to promote them to the Brevet rank of Captain.

Lieut. G. Moor, 9th Regt. N. I. }
" T, C. Rybot, 2d R. Lt. Ca. } 16th Sept. 1823.
" J. B. Seely, 4th Regt. N. I. }

Bombay Castle, 27th September 1823.

In consequence of the death of Major Alexander Gibson of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, which occurred in England on the 19th March last, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions.

Senior Captain Charles W. Ellwood to be Major, Lieut Stratford Powell to be Captain, and Ensigns Piercy Dawney to be Lieutenant, in succession to Gibson deceased,—Date of Rank 20th March 1823.

Bombay Castle, 2d October 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council permits Captain Geo. Moore, Paymaster in the Surat Division of the Army, to visit the Presidency on his private affairs and to be absent from his station on that account from the 8th to the 31ts instant.

Bombay Castle, 3d October 1823.

It appearing that the name of Lieutenant Thomas E. Baynes of the 4th Regiment N. I. has been struck out of the East India Register for 1823, as having died on board the Licenced Ship Seaforth on his passage to England; and it being stated in Letters from Passengers on board the Licensed Ship James Shibbald that Lieutenant E. B. Wilkins of the 1st Regiment N. I. died on board that Vessel on his passage from this Port to the Cape of Good Hope; and Lieutenant Thomas Say of the 5th Regiment N. I. having been dismissed the Hon'ble Company's Service by the sentence of a General Court Martial on the 27th ultimo; the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following promotions be made.

1st Regiment N. I.

Ensign Richard Philipps to be Lieutenant, vice Wilkins deceased,—Date of Rank to be settled hereafter.

4th Regiment. N. I.

Ensign Archibald Neil Maclean to be Lieutenant, vice Baynes deceased,—Ditto ditto.

5th Regiment N. I.

Ensign James Back to be Lieutenant, vice Say dismissed,—28th Sept. 1823.

Bombay Castle 3d October 1823.

The rank of the following cadets for the Infantry in list No. 4 of 1821 and No. 1 of 1822 having been received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to post them permanently to Regiments as follows with the dates of commission assigned to each.

List No. 4 of 1821.

No.	Names	Rank as Ensigns.	To what Regt. Appointed.
1	A. C. Heighington.	12 Augt. 1822	Eur. Regt.
2	G. Constable,	2 Sept. do.	10th do. N. I.
3	E. H. Hart.	do. do. do.	7th do. do.
4	H. M. Cosby,	19 do. do.	Eur. Regt.
5	Sterling	27th Nov. do.	Eur. Regt.
6	E. Marsh	8th Dec. do.	5th ditto. N. I.
7	D. Davidson	ditto do. do.	9th ditto
8	J. G. Malet	4th Jany, 1823	9th ditto
9	John Wright	do, do, do,	2d ditto
10	C. Shirt.	do, do, do,	10th do,
11	G. Ellis	do, do, do.	4th do,
12	Wm. P, Eyre,	do, do, do,	10th do,
13	J. Holland,	do, do, do,	11th do,
14	R. Shortreed,	do, do, do,	7th do,
15	J. Tyndall,	5th do, do,	11th do,
16	T, Dickson,	17th Feb. do,	7th do,
17	J, Whitmore,	26th do, do,	6th do,
18	G, C, Putling	do, do,	Eur. Regt.
19	J, Cheshyre,	26th Feb. 1823,	8th Regt, N. I,
20	T, G, Fraser,	5th March do.	European Regt,
21	J, B, Bellasis,	do, do, do.	5th Regt, N, I,
22	G. Wilson,	do, do, do,	5th do,
23	J, Jackson,	do, do, do	8th do,
24	J, C, Bowater,	6th do, do,	1st or G, R, N, I,
25	W, D. Cruickshanks.	do. do. do.	9th Regt. N. I.
26	E. S. Tompson,	1st April do	Int or G R. N. I.
27	G. Johnson,	do. do. do.	9th Regt. N. I.
28	G J. Graham,	4th do. do	3rd do.
29	T. C. Nuad,	do. do. do.	12th do.

The Name of Mr. E. H. Hart, having been omitted in List No. 4 of 1821 from the East India House under date the 19th November 1822, and published to the Army on the 25th ultimo and that Gentleman having arrived on board the Ship Milford, is placed for the present below Mr. George Constable, the only other Cadet Passenger by that Ship, until his rank can be adjusted on a reference to the Hon'ble Court of Directors in England

Cadet Henry Pickthall, who arrived in the Melpomene on the 27th November, and was ranked the Senior in List No is of 1822, died on the 15th July last.

Bombay Castle, 3d October 1823.

The Rank of the undermentioned Assistant Surgeons appointed by the Hon'ble Court of Directors having been received, The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that commissions be assigned to them severally from the dates of their departure from Europe.

Medical Establishment.

Thomas Bradley,—Date of rank	12th July	1822.
David Ormond,—Do,	12th August	1822.
Charles Ducat,—Do,	2d September	1822.
Edward Milward,—Do,	6th October	1822.
Lloyd Walker,—Do,	27th November	1822.
Henry Johnston,—Do,	26th February	1823.
Samuel Love,—Do,	5th March	1823.
David Forbes,—Do	1st April	1823.
Martin Thomas Kays M, D,—	4th April	1823.
Donald Stewart M, D,—Do.	4th April	1823.

The name of Mr David Forbes having been omitted in List No 1 of 1822 from the East India House under date the 14th April 1823 and published to the army on the 25th ultimo, and that Gentleman having arrived on the Licensed Ship Royal George, which Ship it would appear by the List of Cadets No. 1 of 1822, also published on the 25th ultimo, sailed from England on the 1st April last, is therefore placed for the present below Mr. Samuel Love, until his rank can be adjusted.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary,

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

It is not very Extraordinary to hear, throughout Europe, of depredations committed among the *silent mansions of the Dead!* and particularly so since the very useful science of *anatomy* has attained its present state of perfection and unfolded such a fund of Information to the Aspiring Physiologist: But occurrences of this nature are most probably very rarely heard of in India; and this may be principally attributed to so little of *Philosophical discernment* and so much of *superstitious notion* obtaining among the natives.

I have been led to these reflections on receiving from a certain Gentleman the following concise narration—which I believe is far from being generally known, and might be acceptable to some of your readers.

Some time ago a Servant of his was so far seduced by the instigation of the Devil as to resolve, in Company with another such a kaave as himself to open and rob the grave of a certain wealthy Mussulman, who (as is usual) was conducted, in the course of the day, to the gloomy domains of the Departed in all the pomp of funeral solemnity, and no doubt shrouded with *rich shawls* and other *splendid apparel*. It was about the awful hour of midnight.

——That hour when thieves
Prowl for their prey,

and Luna had just assended her Meridian glory, and commenced brilliantly to shed her silver rays—as it were—directly on the *new raised clod*. Seizing such a favorable opportunity they began removing the dust which secured the rich man's corpse although they might not have gone through the operation without some palpitating emotions—But lo! their consternation when they had laid their hands on the Shawls &c. and finally uncovered the *face* of the *deceased*,—for indeed—they saw his two Eyes glistening with the rays of the Moon*—and were then easily persuaded to believe in a *premature resurrection*,—that the man was actually recognizing their proceedings—and that

Black choler fill'd his breast which boil'd with ire
And from his eye balls flash'd the living fire!—

This threw the robbers into such a horrible Panic that their limbs were actually for a while paralized, and denied them the possibility of avoiding the dead man's apparent indignation—or rather the vigilance of the Rounds who by this time had got to the place and easily secured the depredators.—

I remain,
Mr. Editor
Your most Obet. Servant.
JUGGERNATH.

MASAGONE,
7th October 1823

* This man must have died in convulsion and his eyes left open as is sometimes the case with Dead persons.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are sorry that we have not the pleasure of inserting the lines "TO MY MOTHERS CHILD" in to-days paper, they came too late, but a place shall be reserved for them in next week's.

THE GAZETTE

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH OCTOBER 1823.

Since our last there have been no arrivals from Europe.

Our readers will find in another part of the paper an abstract of the Debate in the House of Lords on Lord Ellenborough's Motion, the substance of which was to express the regret of their Lordship's that the endeavors of the British Ministry to preserve peace between France and Spain had been ineffectual,

We have given Lord Holland's speech at lenth, as it appeared in the Times. His Lordship's known experience in Spanish affairs, and his intercourse with some of the most celebrated Spaniards of the day, add very much to the value of his speeches on questions involving the interests of Spain. We therefore earnestly recommend his speech to the attention of our readers.

THE RECORDER'S COURT.

We were unavoidably prevented yesterday from attending the Court till nearly the close of the proceedings, which were of a very interesting nature.

A memorial signed by all the Barristers practising in the Recorder's Court having been presentod to the Hon'ble the Recorder (which we expect to be able to lay before our readers in next weeks paper) the following, as well as we could collect, was the purport of the Court's judgement.—"The Court after considering the Memorial have determined that the Barristers who have signed it, be suspended or removed from their situation as Barristers in this Court for the space of six months, and that in the meanwhile the Attornies be permitted to practice as Barristers in the Court."

THE WEATHER.

The South West Monsoon appears to have broken up, although the change has not been accompanied with the usual boisterous weather. The Monsoon indeed has been very mild throughout, and we are informed that a smaller quantity of Rain has fallen both at Bombay and in the Deccan than has been observed for a number of years past.

Loss of the Ship Matilda from Calcutta.

A letter has been handed to us dated Surat 3d Oct. from Capt. Blast, addressed to Henry Meriton Esq. Superintendent of Marine, from which we extract the following distressing account of the loss of the Matilda.

"The Brig Buckru arrived in Surat Roads yesterday, 20 days from Mosambiquie with an account of the Total loss of the Ship Matilda from Calcutta, on a reef 50 miles to the South of the Island of Mosambiquie.

The Crew were saved, but the Captain (Merchant) and Supercargo are since dead. the 2d officer, Mr. Griegory, came passenger in the Buckra and will proceed to Bombay in the Vigilant."

The Matilda belonged to the Firm of Lackerstein and Co. of Calcutta.

Bombay.

Arrivals.—Lieut. Thos. Gracey 6th Regt.
Do. W. Kenny.
Do Jas. Hawkes, 10th Regt. N. I.
Capt. E Jervis 3d Regt. L. Cy.
Departures.—Capt. J. Brown 1st | 1st Gr R.
Asst. Surgn. John Colvin Bengal Establishment.
Lt. Adj Thomas Wm. Hill Watesfield 7 Regt.
Ensign Fredk. Durack 12th Regt.
Lieut. T. Major, 1st Lt. Cy.
Lt. T. D. Morris 1st | 12th Regt. N. I.
Capt. J. Inverarity 1 | 7 Regt.
Ensign T. Dickson 1 | 7 Regt.
Lieut. Owen Poole 2d | 5 Regt. N. I.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

Bombay.

Arrivals.—Oct. 1, Ship Carron, Thos: McCarthy from Bengal 20th July.

Do. Ship Nerbada, F. Patrick, from Mocha 11th Sept.

Do. H. C. Cruizer Vestal, Lieut. J. Wm. Guy from Mocha, 14th Sept.

5, Brig Prime, Syrang Munjee, from Lambo or Coast of Africa, 9th Aug.

PASSANGERS.

Per Carron.—Mrs. Capon and 2 Children, Lieut. Jas. Hawkes.

Departures.—Oct. 3d, Brig Dadaloy, P. Thesselle to Penang.

6, Ship Gloriso, John Paterson to Calcutta.

PASSENGERS.

By Glorioso.—T. F. Rankon, Esq. Doctor John Colvin, L. Dent Esq. J. M. Pinto Esq, Mrs. Bruce and Family.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Royal Charlotte, for London.
Carron, for Bengal.
Nurbada, for Ditto.
Kusrovie, for Bussorah.
Grab Lall Kurson, for Ditto.

Calcutta.

Arrivals.—5, Sept. Ship Madras, Captain Wm. Clark, from London 24th March, Colombo and Madras 27th August.

7th Ship Ajax, Capt. D. Sterling, from Rangoon 16th August.

Departures.—Sept. 9th Ship Dania, Capt. T. Goutier for Vizagapatam, Coringa, Isle of France and Bourbon.

Do. H. C. Surveying Ship Investigator, Capt. D. Ross, for Bombay.

10. Ship Eliza, Captain W. S. Skitter, for Madras and the Coast.

Do. American Brig Bramin, Capt. R. Woodbery, for New York,

Madras.

Arrivals.—Sept. 13, French Brig Bayardaire, Captain Mahe, from Bourbon and Pondicherry 12th Sept.

Do. French Ship Angelica, Captain Fondamier, from Mauritius 13th August, and Porto Novo 11th September.

Do. French Brig Suzanne, Captain Nerrae, from Pondicherry 12th September.

14th, Schooner Lovely Sophia, Captain E. Daviot, from Point de Galle 24th August, Jaffnapatam 10th, and Negapatam.

Departures.—September 14th, French Brig Bavardaire, Captain Mahe for the Eastward.

Do. Ship Aram, Captain John Daniels, for Nicobar and Rangoon

15th, Schooner Lovely Sophia, Captain E. Daviot, for Calcutta.

16th, H. M. Ship Liffey, Commodore Charles Grant, C. B. for Trincomalie.

Do. H. M. Ship Alligator, Captain Thos. Alexander, C. B. for ditto.

17th, Ship Roberts, Captain C. H. Bean, for Calcutta.

18th Brig Ceneus, Captain Richard Towle, for Malacca, Singapoor, and Manilla,

Ceylon.

Sept. 6, 1823.

Colombo, August 29th,—Arrived Cutter Tryal, J. C. Peterson, Master, from Waypaar—Passengers 2 Natives; Sept. 2d, Arrived Cutter Louisa, Tindal Sinne Tamby, from Nagoore and Negapatam—Passengers 4 Natives.

Point de Galle, August 30th,—Arrived Brig Amerdo, Nacudah Cassim, from Lacradew; 30th,—Sailed Brig Catin, Nacudah Mudinsap for Penang; Sept. 4th,—Sailed Ship Ursula, R. H. Reynolds, Master, for Bengal,—Passenger[illegible] and Mariana Remediah.

Trincomalie, August 25th,—Sa[illegible] Sloop Sophie, G. F. Ryves, Esq. [illegible] Madras—Passenger Dr. Tood; 28th, [illegible] Majesty's Colonial Government Schooner [illegible] Ebell, Commander, for Point Pedro—P[illegible]ngers Messrs. F. Dornhorst, J. Dewith, and F. Van Eivegen, and 8 Native Prisoners; 29th, Arrived Schooner Lovely Sophia, E. Daviot, Master, from Point de Galle—Passenger, Lieut. Thompson, Royal Engineers: 30th—Sailed Schooner Lovely Sophia, E. David, Master, for Jaffna.

[Cey. Govt. Gaz.

General Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

Bombay.

Births.

On the 28th Sept. At Belleville, the Lady of Lieutenant Hall, of a daughter.

On Thursday the 2d instant, at the Hermitage, the Lady of William Ashburner Esq. of a daughter.

On the 5th Instant at Byculiah the Lady of Captain Manson, of the Regiment of Artillery of a son.

On the 26th ult. at Colabah of a Son the Lady of the Revd. Joseph Laurie, Junior Minister of the Scotch Church Bombay.

Calcutta.

The following is an Extract of a Letter dated Jessore 5th September, 1823.—received on the 13th Inst.—with which we have been obligingly furnished by a correspondent.

"This place has of late been much infested with Tigers and other ferocious animals. On my way to my Factory, a few days ago, I saw the carcase of a Tiger who had killed five natives of an adjoining village, & attacked several others, but whose lives were providentially saved from the circumstance of their giving the alarm to the people of the village—who with their spears and bludgeons timely resisted the fury of the hideous beast, and put him to death.

"In addition to this event, I must also inform you, that Alligators have made their appearance in this unfrequented part of the River. And I understand from my servant, on whose veracity I depend, that a native female while in the act of filling her bason with water, was this morning carried away.

"The rains are not so frequent as before, tho' we are visited with occasional showers, and the weather is rather oppressive for this time of the year. Plenty of fine game to be had, and we expect greater encrease as the cold season approaches."

[John Bull.]

Honorable Mr. Adam.—The Honorable Mr. Adam reached the H. C. Ship *Investigator*, at Diamond Harbour on Thursday, at 3 P. M. and was received, on going on board, with a Salute of fifteen guns. The *Investigator*, left Diamond Harbour for Bombay yesterday morning.

Male Elephant.—We hear that an immense wild male Elephant made its

[redacted]me days ago, in the neigh- [redacted]t Purneah. A party was in- [redacted]deto go in pursuit of him. They succeeded in obtaining a sight of, but could not catch, him. A reinforcement was sent for;—and the whole, amounting to twenty Elephants, renewed the attempt, and great hopes are entertained of success.

THE WEATHER.—After an agreeable and sunny week, the weather has become very wet for the last four days; and rather a large portion of rain has fallen; which does not argue well for the little prospect the Indigo-planter had left to indulge in, for the present season. The river, however, has fallen rapidly within a few days; and we trust, that there will not be a recurrence of farther inundations. We need not repeat that Indigo is likely to be very dear in the ensuing year—particularly the finer sort of the article. The merchants who have any quantity in store, will, no doubt, bring it to an advantageous market a couple of months hence.

Bengal Hurkaru, Sept. 15.

MR. ARNOT.

Mr. TURTON applied yesterday in Chambers before Sir Antony Buller for a writ of *Habeas Corpus* in the case of Mr. Arnot, confined in the Fort under the warrant of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, which was granted. The writ is made returnable on Thursday at noon, before both Judges, when Mr. Arnot will be brought up by Lieut. Col. Vaughan, on whom the writ was served, we understand, on Monday night.

ROYAL MARRIAGE.—By a private letter from Lucknow, we learn, that the young Prince of Oude is about to be married to a daughter of the House of Timour.

Bengal Hurkaru, Sept. 17.

Madras.

After the Gazette was issued this morning, the Report of the arrival of the H. C. Ship *Marquess of Wellington* reached us—she left the Cape on the 18th of August.

Passengers for Madras: Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Crawford, Misses C. Butler, Helena Keating & Mary Campbell; Capains Murray, Jas. Webb, A. Crawford, Jas. Hunter, Dukinfield and Montgomerie; Lieutenant Berridge; Jas. Walker, Esq; Messrs. P. Grant, R. Froth, R. Oliphant, Assistant Surgeons Messrs. Eneas M'Queen, Thos. Taylor, C. R. Flint, Cadets; Mr F. Sutor.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Lockett, Mrs. Chase, Misses H. Hawkins, A. Smith, Julia Dickey, Sarah Dickey, and Eliza Chase; Mr. John Lockett; A. Trotter, Esq. Senior Merchant; J. Trotter, Bengal Service; B. Haddington; Esq. Attorney; Mr. R. M'Isaac, Assistant Surgeon; Messrs. J. S. Brown, Edward Dickey, Henry Hunter, Edward Meade, T. Collyar, Cadets—Master J. Brown, Master R. Gould, Mrs. Mary Preston *From the Cape*: Mrs. Salmon, Miss Mary Salmon, Miss Potts, W. O. Salmon, Esq., Mr. W. Salmon,—5 Servants.

Add. Sup. to the Gort. Gaz. Sept. 25.

English News.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH rose, and said, it was painful to be compelled, by a sense of the duty he owed to their Lordships and the country, to unveil what appeared to him to be a shade on the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers in the late negociations; and this feeling of regret was increased, when he reflected that a Noble Duke (Wellington) to whom the external question, as it was termed, had been confided for adjustment, was implicated in the result of the negociations here adverted to. From the very high respect he felt for the achievements of that Noble Duke, he could have hoped that his great reputation should in every view have descended to posterity as pure and as unblemished as in the field of war; but he was compelled to expose the Noble Duke's diplomatic conduct, though nothing could impair his gratitude to that Noble Duke for the eminent services he had rendered to his country. His Lordship then took a review of the whole of the transactions regarding Spain, remarking that the first notice of the Spanish Revolution by the Allied Sovereigns was taken by Russia, who brought the subject before the Congress of Troppau, in Dec. 1820. He found great fault with the proceedings of the Duke of Wellington in the recent negociations, and considered that the whole of those negociations were unparalleled in the annals of the country. The British Government had, in fact, done nothing which it ought to have done to prevent war. His Lordship expressed a wish, that in the just conflict in which Spain was now engaged she might ultimately triumph. What the Spaniards fought for was liberty; that liberty they desired to hold, not as an emanation from the will of a despotic Sovereign but as a consequence of constitutional law, depending upon the consent of a people. It now remained for him to call the attention of their Lordships to the Address which he was about to move. If they were of opinion that it was the duty of the nation to truckle to France—to that Power upon the neck of which England lately held its foot, and at that Sovereign whom the exertions of England had so recently placed on his throne—if they thought that the honour of the country had been consulted in an insidious attempt to undermine the liberties of a free and generous nation—if they thought that House had been consulted in an attempt to destroy the principles of international law, then they would vote against the Address; and he begged posterity to have mercy on their names. But if they desired to exist not only as a free people, but to direct other nations by the influence of their well-known resources, & the spirit of their people—if they desired to see the Sovereign of England resume his station in Europe, not in the train of despotic Princes, but at the head of free and constitutional Kings, they would to-morrow carry to his Majesty the address which he would now read. The noble Lord then read the Address to his Majesty, offering the thanks of their Lordships for the communication of papers relative to the late negociations—expressing the regret of their Lordships that the endeavours of his Majesty's Ministers to preserve peace had been ineffectual; at the same time representing that the course of negociation had not, in the judgement of their lordships been calculated to support the honour and interest of the nation; that their lordships had heard with indignation the Speech of the King of France; and that it was their opinion that more prompt and decided measures on the part of his Majesty's Government might have prevented war.

Lord HARROWBY asked, ought they to go to war to support the Spanish Constitution, or to support what was called the liberty of Spain? He believed that it would be difficult to say which was the Spanish nation; for, if a French army was fighting on one side in Spain, and an English army on the other, it was a doubtful point which army would find the greatest number of auxiliaries in Spain. If France should be unsuccessful in the struggle, no man could contend that her power would be increased, and France could not complete the conquest of Spain unless she was assisted by a great proportion of inhabitants in her favour. Having defended the policy and conduct of Ministers, his lordship concluded by expressing a firm opinion that if unforeseen circumstances should arise, which would render it imperative upon this country to draw the sword, she would do so at a future moment with greater advantage than at present; and let the consequences be what they might, this country would be acquitted of all blame.

Lord HOLLAND said he would endeavour to show that the noble earl who had just sat down had not taken a right view of the question before the house, that he had perverted all the historical facts to which he had referred, that the view which he had taken of the policy of this country was directly opposed to the principles which the noble lords about him had always maintained, and that in his strictures on the constitution of Spain he had betrayed gross ignorance of the history of that country, and of its constitution. Before, however, he proceeded to do that he felt it incumbent on him to return his thanks to his noble friend for bringing the question forward. If instead of agreeing, as he did, with every word of the address, and with every sentiment that had fallen from the lips of his noble friend, he had the misfortune to differ from him, still he would consider, that as a member of the British Parliament he was bound to return his thanks to the noble lord for the attempt he had made to rescue their lordships from the imputation of not venturing to express an opinion upon the mass of papers—the mass of communication of failure which had been laid on their table. Where, in the annals of this country, was any example to be found of ministers bringing down papers to prove their failure in negociations, and to prove, at the same time, that the consequence of their failure was, that the ancient and natural rival of this country had made an unprincipled aggression upon that power of Europe in whom our interests were most involved, without the parliament of England daring to express their opinions on the subject? (Hear, hear.) Never, in the history of any country, had there been such an instance of the failure of the whole course of policy of the government as that which had been afforded by the noble earl and his colleagues over the way within these few days. Such were the feelings of indignation and disappointment which pressed upon his mind on this subject, *quæ deferunt manti*, that he hardly knew how to give utterance to them. Never had the ministers of any country entered upon negotiations with greater advantages than those which the noble lord and his colleagues possessed. They had, in the person of the Secretary of State, a man of great and brilliant talents, and one of the ablest reasoners in Europe; they had for a negotiator, the noble duke opposite whose appearance, connected with the memory of his past achievements, carried with it the marks of success; they had with them during the negotiations, the honest opinion of the parliament and people of Great Britain with them; and what was worth them all, they had a good and just cause to support; at all the time they were wanting in good will and honest intentions. During many years, the noble earl over the way and those around him had come down to the house with glowing descriptions of the state of the country; during the last 6 or 7 years, to be sure, they had been ingeniously attempting to cast upon Providence, or some other cause, the consequences of their own mismanagement (laughter), but still they continued to say that at least we had assumed a high situation, and attracted the envy of all mankind (laughter); they still ravished the ear with their brilliant statements, and actually made their lordships believe that they were the lords of the creation; that nations attended their nod, and that they shook the spheres. ("Hear," and a laugh.) But now the tone of the noble earl was quite changed. He no longer talked of our commanding situation and great power; he would have the country to be content with its present

dination; no talk of war—he would not hear it mentioned. No, said the noble earl be satisfied as you are—

"Lovely Thais sits beside thee:
"Take the good the gods provide thee.

(Loud laughter.) Perhaps the noble earl might find, when it would be too late, that the pacific lady to whom he seemed somuch attached was, if not a meretricious wanton, at least a capricious fool, who would induce him to part with liberty and independence to please some whim of the moment (Hear, and laughter.) To be serious, however, he thought that there had never been, on the part of public men, an exhibition of greater humiliation than that which had been afforded by the noble lord opposite. There were no circumstances attending the late negociations which could diminish the mortification which he felt at their result. Had we been defeated by an enemy, we might have felt disappointment, but not shame; but to be hobbled and duped by a power who pretended to be on amicable terms with us, was indeed a degradation. The noble earl opposite had said, in allusion to a similar observation which had fallen from his noble friend (Lord Ellenborough,) "how can you make use of such wild and preposterous discourse—it is quite absurd." (A laugh.) He (Lord Holland) remembered that, about 8 years ago, when he declared in that house that the Bourbons were a perfidious and ambitious race, the noble earl at the head of the treasury exclaimed, "Oh dear, what is the use of all this antiquated stuff? we all know that," (Laughter.) He could conceive nothing more galling to the noble earl opposite, and to the majority of their lordships who supported the late war on the principal of restoring the Bourbons, than to find this country treated so contemptuously as it had recently been by those very Bourbons. He could not find words to express what he desired to say on this point, but he would have recourse to an author who was a great master of language, and who had a profound knowledge of the human heart. He felt it necessary to apologize to the house for the length of the quotation, which was as follows:—

"But shall it be, that you,—that set the crown
"Upon the head of this forgetful man!
"And, for his sake, wear the detested blot
"Of murd'rous subornation'—shall it be,
"That you a world of curses undergo;
"Being the agents, or base second means,
"The cords, the ladder, or the hangman rather?—
"O' pardon, me that I descend so low,
"To show the line, and the predicament,
"Wherein you range under this subtle king:—
"Shall it, for shame, be spoken in these days,
"Or fill up chronicles in time to come,
"That men of your nobility and power,
"Did gage them both in an unjust behalf,—
"As both of you, God pardon it! have done;
* * * * * *
* * * * * *
"And shall it be, more shame, be further spoken,
"That you are fool'd discarded, and shook off
"By him, for whom these shames ye underwent?"

(Cheers.) The sentiments thus beautifully expressed were those which every man must entertain towards the noble earl opposite, and all those who advised and supported him in lavishing so much blood and treasure in the attempt to restore the family which now held possession of the throne of France. (Hear, hear) The noble earl opposite seemed displeased at the term "dupes" being used with reference to himself and his colleagues. He had asked how far they had been dupes; he was very nice in his definition of dupery. But how did the noble earl prove that he had not been duped? Why, by comparing himself to a man in love. (A laugh.) It would not be at all surprising to find dupery existing even in that case; but nevertheless the noble earl seemed to think with the poet,—

"That love may hope when reason must despair."

(Laughter.) One great fault pervaded the whole of the late negotiations, namely, a constant leaning towards those who attack rather than towards those who were attacked. Throughout the whole transaction, the Government of this country had exhibited a sort of love to the Bourbons, and a sort of neglect and indifference for the dearest interests of this country. Though here and there a few remonstrances might be found scattered through the papers upon the table, they were remonstrances against the expediency of the attack upon Spain, and not remonstrance against the abominable principle upon which it proceeded. This was not acting the part of a friend to a distressed Spain. It was more like what an ancient poet described to have been the conduct of the father of Phaeton, who, instead of pointing out to his son the probability that his mad project would cause the conflagration of the world, talked only of the danger which would result to himself from carrying his scheme into execution. (Hear, hear.) The noble duke opposite, when the wicked schemes of France were propounded at the Congress, had contented himself with referring to the principles laid down in a note written by Lord Londonderry, in 1820. He would be sorry to say any thing in the way of criticism upon the wording of that note; but with respect to the principles which were laid down in it, how were the allies to comment upon them? What interpretation were the powers to whom the note was addressed to put upon its contents? They would judge of our intentions by our actions, and that was the rule of judgment that could be adopted in all matters. He would suppose, then, that Prince Metternich and Court Nesselrode had assembled in secret to consider the reference in Lord Castlereah's note, and that one of the worthies said, "God knows what the note means, but let us see how the English Government has acted upon it. Did it not after the note was written, allow us to destroy Naples? To be sure, it stated that it was a very wicked act, and it exhibited some pouting and blustering beforehand, but it did not interfere to prevent us from accomplishing our object. These words therefore are intended for another forum—they are meant for the Lords Commons, and public of England, but inactivity and indifference will be observed towards us". (Hear, hear.) That, he had no doubt, was the reasoning which the allied powers held with regard to the reference to Lord Castlereagh's circular. He would not dwell upon the spirit which had governed all the early part of the negotiations, a similar spirit to that which prevented certain persons from mentioning "hell to ears polite." It was in that spirit that the British Government had talked of the infamous and unprovoked attack upon Spain as a "great and unnecessary assumption of responsibility," at the same time urging the great danger which might result from it to the House of Bourbon. He regretted that all the facts which had been made known with respect to the late negotiations had not sooner been communicated to Parliament. He had been led to suppose, from the tone adopted by the noble earl at the head of the treasury on a former occasion, that ministers had succeeded in preventing France from carrying her designs into execution by means of negotiation. He (Lord Holland) had then observed to himself that there must be some dexterity in the case. Did he blame ministers for that? Certainly not; if ministers chose to exercise their dexterity to gain a desirable object, he would not blame them if they succeeded. Talking upon this subject put him in mind of the sportsmen with whom he used to mix in his younger years, some of whom, instead of following in the direct track after the hounds, would take to the gaps in the hedges, and if they came in at the death, they were said to be clever fellows who knew the country, but if they failed to do so, they became the derison of the party, and stole off amidsts shouts of laughter. (Hear, and a laugh. This was precisely the case of public men who chose to adopt an intricate and cunning mode of conduct. If they were succesful, they were called clever fellows: and if otherwise, they became the scorn of the world. But he was anxious to return to the speech of the noble earl. The noble earl had talked a great deal about the faults of the Spanish constitution. At the time that constitution was first established, he (Lord Holland) had ventured to state in that house, that it was not without imperfections, and that he considered it unwise to write a constitution to meet every posible case that might arise. He had lived for some time in Spain, and since he had left that country he had maintained constant communications with the friends whom he had known there; it might therefore be supposed that he possessed some knowledge of the manners and feelings of Spaniards; yet he did not venture, like the Czar of Muscovy, who doubtless was better able to obtain information upon those matters from the midst of his ices and snows, venture to declare that the constitution of Spain was not suited to the habits of the people of that country, in spite of which, however, he had not hesitated to guarantee the safety of that constitution. That guarrantee, the Czar as well as the other members of the Holy Alliance had afterwards got rid of by observing, that at the time they signed it it was necessary, but that then it was no longer so. Upon this point he could not help mentioning a circumstance which had come to his knowledge and which would show how those persons who talked so decidedly of the faults of other governments behaved when they received the least hint of the existence of imperfections in their own. In the year 1814 the government of Russia was, to use a nautical phrase, on the liberal tack. (Laughter) The Autocrate Czar Emperor talked a great deal then about the constitutional system, and he expressed a wish to give a constitution to the Dutchy of Warsaw, on the principle of the Polish constitution by way of experiment. Upon this subject Lord Londonderry adopted a very unusual course of proceeding. He entered into a confidental correspondence with the Emporer of Russia (Hear, hear.) Lord Londonderry addressed the emporor in the following manner:—If your Imperial Majesty is anxious to make experiments in constitutions, your Majesty possesses many provinces of your own, and your Majesty may as well begin to make the experiments in some of them." (A laugh.) That was a very pertinent, and very forcible remark on the part of his lordship. But the mighty emperor was upon his high horse, and could not endure to be spoken to in that style, he therefore wrote back to Lord Londonderry in the following terms:" When I came to that passage of your lordship's letter, in which you talked of my duty to my own subjects, and the conduct that I ought to adopt towards them, I declare that it required all the confidence which I repose in the purity of your lordship's intentions (a laugh) to enable me to recover from the impression which those observations made upon me." His Imperial Majesty then went on to say, "I think it much better that the correspondence should drop." (Laughter.) This was the conduct of the man who presumed to give an opinion with respect to the fitness of the constitutions of independent states, without, too having any grounds upon which to form his opinion. Suppose the duke opposite had been accosted whilst riding at Verona by some of the hussar or Calmuck attendants of the Emperors of Austria and Russia in the following manner:—"Your Grace's horse is rather wild, he does not go well in his paces, he is heavy in the shoulder," and so forth. He could imagine that the noble duke would have replied, that he had ridden at the head of armies in many countries, and that he thought he was a judge of a good horse, but that he might be mistaken, and so he would have let the impertinence pass. But if a Venetian nobleman, who had never before stirred out of his gondola, should have come up to the gallant duke, and exclaimed "I never saw such a wretched horse in my life," he belived that his Grace, in spite of all his good nature, would have felt very much inclined to give the intruder a cut with his whip is and to have sent him about his business. (Cheers and laughter.) At the commencement of his (Lord Holland's) speech, he had said that the noble earl who had previously occupied the attention of their lordships had manifested much ignorance of the constitutional history of Spain. The noble earl did not seem to be aware that the Monarchy was never hereditary in Spain until it was made so by the present constitution. The King of Great Britain always succeeded to the crown by right, but until the government of the Cortes was established the King of Spain succeeded by election. Before the noble earl talked of the Spanish constitution, as he had thought proper to do, he ought to look into those matters. In his (Lord Holland,s) recollection no law was ever promulgated in Spain without having it stated at the commencement, that nothing therein contained should be executed until approved of in the Cortes. The noble earl had said that only a slight alteration of the Spanish constitution would have been sufficient to satisfy France But if the Spaniards had consented to any modification of the form of their government it would have been considered a complete

triumph on the part of the allied power. It was not true, as the noble earl alleged, that the constitution had produced all the evils which at present existed in Spain. The same objections which were now made to the Spanish constitution, might, with equal justice, have been applied to the constitution of this or any country shortly after a great political convulsion. Let the constitution of Spain have time to operate, and to make its effects felt throughout the country, and the evils were now lamented would speedily, disappear. The noble earl would not tell their lordships what the Spanish constitution, which had only been established eight years, had done, but he said he would tell them what the *Edinburgh Review* said about it and then the noble earl referred to the opinions of a writer as to what would be the effects of the Spanish constitution, for the article in question was written about the time that that constitution was established. In opposition to the noble earl, he must contend that there existed many obstacles to an alteration of the Spanish constitution. The oaths which the noble earl made so light of were one of the chief obstacles to such a measure. He thought the strict adherence of the Spaniards to their oaths was one of the surest tests by which to judge of their inclination to obey the laws of their country. The noble earl would have had the Spaniards go to the Pope of Rome or any where else to get absolved from their oaths; but in his (Lord Holland's) opinion, their adherence to the obligations which they had entered into was more honourable to them than would have been a departure from them for any purpose whatever. He could state many reasons which must have decided the Spaniards not to comply with the demands of foreign powers; but he would just show how difficult it would have been to do so. In reading the papers which had been placed upon the table, he found it stated as a great objection against the existing constitution in Spain, that the King could not marry whom he pleased. That might be made a good plea for the invasion of this country. But, however, the Emperor of Russia, having said that the King could not marry, the noble duke opposite observed that his Majesty could not perform his functions. (Great laughter). Then came M. de Chateaubriand, who declared that the King was not permitted to go to the watering-places. (Continued laughter). The noble duke had also stated that his Majesty was not to be trusted. These were strange objections. Every thing (continued the noble lord), every thing has been urged which might obviate so many difficulties; but, my lords, he is not yet satisfied, it seems. These, to be sure, are very special objections to a constitution. (A laugh.) We must satisfy them, it is intimated; and so we would; but we must discover them. We must then supply a constitution such as this monarch ought to give; for to that issue the matter comes at last. But not one word of all this has the noble lord thought proper to say—not a sentence has he favoured the house with upon the subject. But then comes that notable suggestion made through our Minister—"Raise the qualification of your members of Parliament, and have two houses. Why here is an expedient, my lords. Will his Majesty of Spain be able to perform his functions so much the better, if the members of the legislature have each of them a larger estate than he possesses at present? Suppose the King to have this sort of constitution prepared for him, will that circumstances, I say, render him better qualified to perform his functions? (Hear.) Will every thing be right—will he be satisfied, provided he has a large Parliament, and a richer House of Commons? Why, it is with a needy and a poor legislature that any constitution is least likely to flourish and to prosper—such, at least, is our old English prejudice, which has always run this way. But then it has been said, "You ought to have two chambers." Now this is a most extraordinary remedy to propose for that which it has been presumed is so great an evil. For what is the case? The first chamber will not allow you to perform your functions, and therefore you shall have two (a laugh), say our Ministers to the King of Spain. That is, instead of your having your hands only tied, your legs shall be bound also. (Laughter.) What kind of reasoning is this? I have always understood, my lords, that when you wish to induce a person to do something that is disagreeable to him, you must at least endeavour to show him that it is for his advantage—that he will benefit by it. But here your proposal leads to precisely a countrary consequence. Looking, however, to the way in which these proposals would be entertained by the Spanish nation, I really believe the Spanish character possesses so much admirable constancy, that they would not agree to any such suggestions. Did we, however, offer any sufficient inducements for their adoption? (Hear.) Did we say to Spain, "If you agree to these, you shall not have a war with France?" No. Did we say, "Concur with us, and France will desist from all further design upon your rights and your territory? No. Did we say, "If she do not—if she be still so unreasonable as to persist in her aggression, you having conceded these matters, we will interfere to compel her to desist?" No, not a word of the kind. (Hear, hear.) Was not the absence of any such offers in us, my lords, a most unreasonable conduct towards Spain? You asked her, to depart from the whole course of her policy; you asked her in a moment of dissension and disunion, to quit the only rallying point she had, and to abandon, at such a crisis, her principles and her government? Yes, my Lords, I beg pardon if I am warm, but I am speaking of the Spanish Government, in respect of which all this question has been raised. I protest that I believe no man can read those papers which they issued on a late memorable occasion—and I can declare without affectation that they drew tears into my eyes—no

(To be Continued in the Appendix.)

Europe.

(Continued from the Page 691.)

BIRTHS.—OF SONS: Lady Lillie, at Bath.—The Ladies of Robert Ware, esq. in Keppel-street;—of Thomas Hustler, esq. at Acklam hall, Yorkshire:—of the Rev. J. Brasse, M.A. of Woodhouse, Stansted, Essex;—of Paul Kneller Smith, esq;—of John Bishop, esq. at Kew-green;—of Lieutenant-Colonel Dawkins, Coldstream Guards, in Green-street;—of J. Oliver Hanson, esq. in York-treet Portman-square;—of John Plummer, esq. M.P. at Carshalton Park;—of William Petrie, esq at King's Langley;—of the Rev. J. Bartholomew, at the Rectory, Lympstone, Devonshire;—of James Patterson, esq. in Wimpole-street.

OF DAUGHTERS: The Ladies of D. Maclean, esq. of Brunswick-square;—of Dean Shute, esq. of Burton-house, Hants;—of the Hon. Charles Langdale, at Holme;—of W. Mackenzie, esq. (of the 31 Dragoons) in Russell-square.

MARRIED.—At Marylabone New Church, the Rev. Jas. Tripp, Rector of Up Waltham, to Miss Eliza Howard Harvey, grand-daughter to the late General Harvey, and niece to J. H. Tilson, esq. of Warlington Park Oxfordshire.—At Clifton, Charles, son of the late Thomas Tyndall, esq. of the Royal Fort, near Bristol, to Theodosia, youngest daughter of Conolly M'Causland Gage, esq. of Fruit-hill, Londonderry...At Watford, Mr. F. J. Walter, of Hyde Park, to Lydia Maria, only daughter of Mrs. Swindell.—May 20, the Rev. G. W. J. Chard, Vicar of Blandford, to Elizabeth Frances, eldest daughter of the late Rev. T. Diggle, Rector of Tarrant Hinton, Dorsetshire.—At Alton, Staffordshire, the Rev. Edward Whieldon, A. M. Rector of Barlem, &c. to Mary, daughter of John Bill, esq. of Farley-hall, Staffordshire.—At St George's, Edward Marshall, esq. of the War-office, to Mary, second, daughter of the late Robert Faulder, esq. of Gower-street, Bedford-square.—Lately, at the English Ambassador's Chapel, in Paris, W. F. Carter, M. D. to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Wm. Miller, esq. of Duches-street.—At Hampstead, Edward Burn, esq. to Amelia Frederica, youngest daughter of George Todd, esq. of Bellsize, Hampstead.—Mr. W. Furrier, of Dorking, Surrey, to the daughter of Mr. James Wright, of High Grove, Saddleworth, Yorkshire.—At Hornsey, the Rev. Richard Hayguth, Vicar of Stapleford Notts, to Elizabeth Catherine, only daughter of the late Samuel Leach, esq.—At St. James's Piccadilly, Mathias Andrews, esq. to Mary Frances, only daughter of Thos. Stokes Salmon, M.D both of Reading, Berks.—At Derby, May 15, the Rev. John Robinson, of Doncaster, to Arabella Saville, daughter of the late F. F. Foljambe, esq. of Osberton, Nottinghamshire.—Richard Stack, esq. barrister-at-law, to Eliza, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, Vice-Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.—At Oxford, May 28, the Rev. Alexander Nicoll L. L. D. Regius Professor of Hebrew, and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, to Sophia Catherine, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Parsons, Vice-Principal of St. Albanhall, and Incumbent Minister of Newnham, Gloucestershire.—May 26, at Spring-grove, the Rev. Silver Oliver, Rector of Longhall, to Alicia Maria, youngest daughter of the late Saml. Madden, esq. of Hilton.—At Marylabonne New Church, Dan, Mesman, esq. of Knightsbridge, to Miss Margaret Mitchener, of Fitzroy-square.—At St Pancras New Church, Alexander Howden, esq. of Torrington-square, to Christian, daughter of Richard Garden, esq. of Mecklenburgh-square. and of Stokehall, Essex.—At Great Malvern, William Norris, esq. of Stourbridge, esq. M. D. to Ann, youngest daughter of the late Captain George Blake, of the Royal Navy.—Mr. Robert Silver Carley, to Miss Mary Ann Stacey.—June 4, at Bath, Miss James, daughter of Sir Walter and Lady Jane James, to Horatio Davis, esq. only son of the late Sir John Davis, Kt.—At Bloomsbury Church, Philip John Money, esq. of Troose, near Norwich, to Mary Ann eldest daughter of Thompson Forster, esq. of Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square.—At Hackney, Lieut. G. C. Corry to Miss Berry, daughter of the Rev. B. Berry, Vicar of Thriplow, Cambridgeshire.

DIED.—At Brahan Castle, N. B. April 24, the Hon. Caroline Mackenzie, third daughter of the late Lord Seaforth.—In Jubilee-place, Chelsea, Mrs. Mary Baker.—At Park-place, Islington, aged 74, Mr. Dakin.—Suddenly, after entering a hackney-coach, aged 75, Mrs. Anne Baxter, of White Lion-street, Clerkenwell.—Aged 58, Sir Robert Kingsmill, bart. of Sidmonton, Hants.—In Hattongarden, aged 60, J. W. Cox, esq. of Demerara.—Aged 74, Wm. Pitt esq. of Sheet street, Windsor.—At Westerham, Kent, aged 83, Mrs. Ann Green.—April 22, the Countess M'Carthy, at Toulouse.—In Sidmouth-street, Mecklenburgh-square, of a decline, aged 30, Maria, wife of William Cartwright, esq.—At Hastings, Sussex, Miss Fitton.—May 5, at his Rectory, in South Ormsby, Lincoln, the Rev. W. B. Massingher, M. A. aged 66.—Aged 31, Amelia, wife of S. Barton, esq. of Berners-street.—In Park-place, St. James's, May 31, the Dowager Lady Vernon.—May 30, at Walton, Warwickshire, Sir Charles Mordaunt.—At Elie, Fifeshire, Lieutenant Robert Maitman, R. N.—Aged 15, Sophia, fifth daughter of Wm. Sims, esq. of Hubbard's-hall, Essex.—In Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, Charlotte, second daughter of Frances Mundy, esq. M. P. for Derbyshire.—At Beckminster, aged 76, Samuel Gratrix, esq.—At Hereford, aged 24, the Rev. Thomas Edward Duncumb, A. B. of Exeter College, Oxford, and eldest son of the Rev. John Duncumb, Rector of Abbey Dore, and Vicar of Mansel Lacy.—At Riddermister, aged 82, Henry Perrin, esq.—May 29, in Kensington-square, aged 73, Mr. Wm. Marriott, late of Southampton-street, Covent garden.—At St. Breke Rectory, Cornwall, May 26, Catherine, the wife of the Rev. William Molesworth.—May 29, by the overturning of his carriage, aged 79, Osgood Gee esq., of Lower Seymour-street.—Aged 20, of consumption, Edward, second son of Mr. Toplis, of St. Paul's Church-yard.—Aged 58, the Rev. James Weston, of Sherborne.—In Old-street, Ludlow, aged 78, Mr. W. Felton: he survived his wife only eleven days, with whom he had lived near sixty years.—At Bow (New Hampshire), May 5, the venerable Samuel Welch, at the age of 112 years and seven months.—Aged 18, Mr. George Wedderburn, only child of Sir David Wedderburn, at Brompton.—Henry Ryng Flint, youngest son of Sir C. W. Flint.—May 31, at Ryde, Isle of Wight, Maria Barbara Starky, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. Starky, Spye Park, Wilts.—At Spa, aged 22, Charles Bergner, esq. of the 22d Dragoons.—At Heavitree, near Exeter, aged 27, Margaret, wife of Robert Lowis, esq. of the East India Company's service.—In Charlotte-row, Bermondsey, aged 90, Mr. Abraham Passmore.—Elizabeth, widow of the late John Wightwick, esq. of Saudgrove, Chertsey, Surrey.—At Frognal, Hampstead, aged 9, John Elkins, esq.—At East Retford, aged 91, John Speer, esq.—Aged 75, Francis Wicter, esq. of East Retford.—At Market-street, Herts, aged 26, Martha, the only child of the Rev. John Wheeldon, Minister of St. John's Chapel, in that place.—Aged 61, Mrs. E. Arnold, late of New-street, Spring Gardens.—At

Halifax, aged 44, Lieutenant Col. P. Waterhouse, of the 81st foot.—In Devonshire-street, Queensquare, aged 62, Daniel China Bullock, esq.—June 1, aged 76, Mary, wife of the Rev. Thomas Walsingham Western, of Rivenhall-place, Essex.—On Barnes Terrace, aged 79, the widow of Thomas Ovenden, esq. late of Streatham.—At Wigton, Cumberland, aged 85, Mr Thomas Wilson. Aged 20, Harriet Mary, eldest daughter of Joseph Wilks esq. of Westerham, Kent.—In Great James-street, Bedford-row, Mr. Edwards, of the Temple.—At Lower Tooting, aged 69, Mr Geo. Shillito, late of Upper Thames-street, London.—June 1, at Richmond, Mary, Dowager Lady Suffield.—At the Shrubbery, Lower Edmonton, Jane Mary, wife of the Rev. Lancelot Sharpe, Rector of All-hallows, Staining, leaving a family of two children.—Aged 55, Mr. William Hannam, of Covent-garden, Attorney at Law. At Brighton, May 28 after an illness of three years, aged 11, Fitzroy, youngest son of the Hon and Rev. Fitzroy Stanhope.

SPAIN.

The news from Madrid is somewhat barren of facts, but pregnant in speculations. Now that a Regency is appointed in Spain, what are to be its diplomatic relations with other states? The Holy Allies, it is presumed, who recalled their Ambassadors from the Court where FERDINAND appeared in person, will have no objection to send fresh ones to a body which professes to govern in his name and by his authority. Letters may therefore be transmitted to Russia, Austria, and Prussia, requesting the Sovereigns of those states to give countenance and do honour to the Gallic Regency of Spain, by accrediting to it their several Ministers. One might infer from this, that the Regency is expected to be of no very short duration. A different letter will of course be composed for the King of FRANCE, expressive of deep gratitude for the benefits conferred by him upon Spain. But England, whose Ambassador still accompanies the ambulant Sovereign, presents a great difficulty—America a greater. The latter country, on account of its distance, will not be assailed in the first instance, and England is to be treated with caution. A person is to be sent over with high recommendations, upon the strength of which, having access to Mr. CANNING, that Minister is to be sounded. Should he appear favourable (which, by the way, is impossible), then the Frenchman's diplomatic powers are to be produced, and an arrangement is to be made for the appearance of our Minister at the Court of the Regency. Should Mr. CANNING turn a deaf ear, of course a considerable coolness will spring up between the two Governments of France and England. To the minor states, such as Sweden, Denmark, Bavaria, &c., a letter is to be sent from the Duke del INFANTADO, simply informing them that the Regency has been installed, and that Spain being now restored to the community of nations, they may renew their diplomatic relations with her.

But, in the meantime, what is this Regency, which it is thus intended to trick out with all the usual concomitants of kingly magnificence? All accounts that we have seen make it a most contemptible body, on account of the meanness of the members, or the constraint under which they are acting. With respect to the Grandees, also, who signed the letter to the Duke of ANGOULEME, there are none of them who are politically known, except MONTIJO, the man who wrote the letter to ABISBAL. But even be those who appear to have signed what they may, there is a strong suspicion that the names of some of them, particularly those of the women, are the effects of either threats or forgery. The Duchess of BENEVENTE, for example, was known to have declared a few days before the French entered Madrid, that if obliged to take a part, it would be against them. But what have women to do in affairs of this kind? She also has two sons, one of whom, the Prince ANGLONA, commands the King's guards at Seville, and the other, now on his travels, is known to be an ardent Constitutionalist. We believe it, indeed, to be certain as a general truth, that every Spaniard of any rank or consequence, who has during later times taken any part in public affairs, fled from Madrid on the approach of the French. CASTAÑOS was the person most persecuted by the Cortes and the late Ministry, and was literally reduced to beggary by their depriving him of his command and civil office of Counsellor of State; yet he scorned to await the arrival of the French, but fled into the country. The defection of ABISBAL was a solitary act; and did not attach to either officers or men. He was, indeed, deposed by his own staff, as soon as his letter was made known to them: neither is there, we believe any ground for the assertion, that he had any communication with MORILLO or BALLASTEROS

The Times June 10.

MINA.

Description of Mina as a Guerilla Chief, translated from the Spanish of Colonel Don Ximen's account of that warrior, and sent us by a Correspondent:—

"Mina is a well made man, of a florid complexion, robust, and about 5 feet 8 inches high, a man of few words, but frank in his manner; he is very thoughtful, but never communicative. His officers, never, by any accident, know where he intends to march; when least expected, he places himself at the head of his men, saying, "Follow me!" and often marches them in this way 30 or 40 miles without allowing horses or men any refreshment.

"When a volunteer joins Mina, he is not allowed to bring any thing but a pair of sandals, half stockings, breeches, and jacket.—Mina himself never wears boots or half boots, but sandals, in order more easily to escape by climbing up the side of mountains if he gets knocked off his horse. He had several times saved himself miraculously in this way.

"Mina is brave to a degree that is incredible, and has a most powerful arm with the sword. He never allows gaming either among the officers or soldiers: he never takes a regular bred officer into his corps. He says, "they pretend to have too much theory, and fail in all their attempts." Mina has a perfect knowledge of the whole country, and all the passes of the mountains, and whenever it is necessary, he disperses his people, appointing a particular spot at some distance off to meet at; during the war he had practised this manœuvre frequently, and with great success. His corps is by no means numerous, but he is not anxious to increase its numbers; he is not vain, and says fairly, that he can manage a select few better than a larger number. When a youth wishes to enlist in the cavalry, after being examined by Mina, and questioned, he calls for the commanding officer of the infantry, and says, "This boy wishes to serve in the cavalry; take him first with you, and let me know how he behaves." The first action they are engaged in, this Captain, who commands the infantry, and is on horseback, keeps the boy close to him during the whole of the action, and watches narrowly how he behaves; and after having been four times in action, if he distinguishes himself, the Captain brings him to Mina, and says, "This lad will do, he is worthy to die for his country." Mina then furnishes him with arms and a horse, closely watching him himself, to see how he behaves. By these means his corps is composed of the most determined and intrepid Spaniards that live."

BRAZILS.

Letters from Rio de Janeiro of the 24th February represent a considerable degree of distrust to prevail among the public generally, as to the designs of the new Imperial Court, which is suspected of certain illegitimate propensities, not over-favourable to the interests or integrity of the Constitution. If any attempt to restore, or rather to continue, despotic power, be exhibited, great confusion, it is said, will take place, there being a strong party for a republic, and many of the provinces more than half inclined to break off the connexion with Rio Janeiro, and to set up each on its own bottom. The installation of the Cortes was looked for on 26th February, and much evil anticipated in case of that event being any longer postponed. An embassy was to proceed to Vienna, to announce to the Emperor FRANCIS the birth of a grand daughter, on the 17th February; and, perhaps, besides that formal object, to feel the pulse of the Cabinet of Vienna, touching a recognition of the independence of Brazil upon the mother country. Portugal being now in bad odour with the Holy Alliance, the time has probably not been ill-chosen for such a diplomatic experiment.

We have received a copy of a Government proclamation, or rather address, to the Brazilians, the tenour of which corroborates the intelligence transmitted by the private letters. In other respects, it is only remarkable for its declamation against those who are supposed to be inimical to the measures of "PEDRO, the "incomparable hero, the perpetual defender, "the demi-god of Brazil." The parties in opposition to the Government are characterized as "Carbonari," and "partisans of the "disorganizing Cortes of Lisbon." It is asserted that Deputies are daily arriving from the provinces, and that the Constituent Assembly will soon be installed, nowithstanding that the vile calumniators continue to say that "the "Emperor and his Ministers are despots—that "they want no constitution, and that if one be "framed, it will be something to suit themselves."

Letters from Valparaiso of the 12th of January state, that Lord Cochrane was to sail from thence on the following day for Rio de Janeiro, in order to assume the command of the Brazilian navy. The offers made to his Lordship by the Government to induce him to fill this station in their naval service are said to have been of a highly liberal nature. A negotiation for a similar purpose was entered into some months back, but the proposals then made to his Lordship were not sufficiently attractive to obtain his acceptance.

The Times, May 2.

In effecting the abolition of slavery the Genius of Great Britain gained a sublime victory over oppression and wrong, and that the further measure of emancipating those slaves actually in bondage in the British colonies was not resorted to, arose from considerations of justice and expediency glancing at the great loss which the proprietors of slaves would undergo by such a measure, as well as the unfitness of men debased, stultified and brutified by cruel bondage and labour, to be advanced without some system of moral preparation to the state of free peasantry and citizenship. The abolitionists were in hopes that the planter seeing that they were debarred by the laws of their country from importing more slaves would pay every attention to the improvement of the breed of the '*stock in hand*' physically and morally. This expectation, however, the experience of twenty years or more has shown to be vain, and the state of galling oppression, and moral debasement, in which so many thousands of human beings now groan in the British West India settlements, has attracted pretty general notice, and called forth men of talent, influence and philanthropy, to advocate the cause of the poor

negroes. Their old friend Mr. WILBERFORCE has published a pamphlet on the subject entitled "AN APPEAL to the Religion, Justice and Humanity of the Inhabitants of the British Empire, in behalf of the Negro Slaves in the West Indies." It is an able, eloquent and feeling appeal, no less to human sympathy, than to human reason and justice. The author clearly shows that no dependence is to be placed upon the exertions of the colonial legislature for the amelioration of the moral condition of slaves, and that the expectations of the abolitionists from that quarter were disappointed. Accordingly after describing the miserable condition of the slaves considered as rational and accountable beings, their grovelling degradation in the moral scale, and their frightful licentiousness, he calls upon the imperial legislature to interfere. He forcibly insists in the necessity of instituting marriage rites among them, giving them the Christian privilege of the Sabbath, to put an end for ever to the *driving* system and the brutal punishment of the whip (afflicted alike on *females* and males under the eye of *Englishmen!!*) —to introduce the system of task labour —to prevent slaves from being sold to a creditor like chattels, but to have them always attached to the same ground—to clothe them and feed them properly—and finally, to educate them and bring them up in the Christian religion, so as to raise them in the scale of being, and make them an useful, contented, industrious and happy peasantry.

Indian Gazette.

THE COURIER,—MAY 3.

THE REVENUE.—We cannot produce a more striking instance of the prosperous condition of the trade of this neighbourhood, than the simple fact, that one house *only*, in this town, paid the enormous sum of 9564l. to the Collector of Excise, for six weeks' duty on printed calicoes, on Tuesday last!!! Such an amazing extent of business to be transacted by a single firm, appears almost incredible.—*Stockport Advertiser.*

CONCILIATION.—Irish Court of Common Pleas Dublin, Friday, May 30.—Motion on behalf of a barrister for an attachment against an officer on the half-pay, for having told him on leaving Court that he had stated what was false:—Lord Norbury.—I remember when, if the words were addressed to me, I should not have been at a loss in supplying an inuendo. The phrase has certainly a somewhat gladiatorial sound. No man respects or loves the bar more than I do, but great allowance is to be made for the chivalrous propensities of men of the sword. They do not, as *Hamlet* says in the play, "set their lives at a pin's fee." On the other hand, the gentlemen of the bar have a repugnance to the arrest of "that fell Sergeant, Death." From which profession the immortal bard drew his illustration, I shall leave to the commentators. "*Cedant arma togæ*," is good Latin and good law, but I am a friend to conciliation, and shall give "*a triumph to neither party*. (Loud laughter.) I mean no allusion.—No rule on the motion.

BANK STOCK.

O, what *a fall* was there, my countrymen! SHAKSPEARE.
All things are much *reduced* of late,
The *fives* are *four*, the *tens* are *eight*,
And *dividends* run taper;
PROPRIETORS now kick and cry,
And heave for other days a sigh,
The blessed age of *Paper!*

Consider well, good Gentlemen,
Who kick at *eight*, and cry for *ten*,
And fain would be *inspectors*,
That *eight* in *gold*, as much denotes,
As *ten* in former times in *notes*,
And don't *direct* DIRECTORS! *

"We want to see *the books*, you say,
"To *satisfy* our minds—but they,
"Have constantly dissented."
And kindly too—had they complied,
You'd soon perceive how *satisfied*
May differ from *contented*! †

* JUVENAL puts this very sensible question—
"——— Quis custodiet ipsos
Custodes?"
which being applied here, seems to receive this answer —*The Proprietors.*

† A certain person, who entertained some doubt of the fidelity of his wife, was resolved to be satisfied, that is, like a cunning husband, to take great pains to look for what he did not wish to find. At length he detected her with her paramour, and he was *satisfied*; but nobody will say he was *contented*—therefore Mrs. Piozzi is quite wrong when she classes *satisfied* and *contended* as "*synonymes.*"

ON THE LATE DEPARTURES OF MERCANDOTTI.

MERCANDOTTI had long kept Love's power at bay,
His arrows could make no impression at all,
'Till provoked and determined to bring down his prey,
The God changed his weapon and wounded with BALL, P. C.

The Ballet has now no attraction at all
MERCANDOTTI can't come—
She's engaged to a BALL!

A. M. R.

Fair DANAE was shut by her dad in a tower,
'Till JOVE let her out in a *Golden* shower;
With proud ATALANTA no mortal could grapple,
'Till a youth caught the fair with a *Golden* apple;
What wonder if nymphs of such lustre could fall,
MERCANDOTTI should yield to a *Golden* BALL!

Morn. Chro.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH,
WESTMINSTER, MAY 6.

THE KING V. JOHN AMBROSE WILLIAMS.

This, as will be remembered, was a criminal information granted by the Court of King's Bench against the editor and publisher of the *Durham Chronicle*, at the instance of the Bishop and Clergy of Durham, for a libel. The first count of the information charged the defendant with publishing a libel "of and concerning the united church of England and Ireland, and of and concerning the clergy thereof, and the clergy residing in or near the city of Durham, and the suburbs of that city." At the trial, the jury found a verdict of "guilty of publishing a libel of and concerning the clergy residing in and near the city of Durham and the suburbs thereof," and acquitted the defendant of all the rest of the charge. In Michaelmas term Mr. Brougham obtained a rule to show cause why judgment should not be arrested, on two grounds —first, because the charge found, which extended only to the clergy of Durham, did not correspond with the charge laid, which represented the libel as applying to the whole established church; and, secondly, that the charge itself was altogether too vague and uncertain to authorize the Court in passing any judgment upon it.

Mr. SCARLETT now showed cause against the rule. On the first point, he admitted that the charge laid was not found to its full extent; but this, he contended, was not necessary upon the principles of law or the practice of the Courts; for it was always holden sufficient if so much of the charge was found as would amount to a crime. Thus, if a man were charged with assaulting A and B, and found guilty of assaulting A only, he might receive judgment on such a conviction. When the rule was moved, Mr. Brougham relied mainly on a case which was still in suspense —"Lewis v. Walter;" which was not, in reality, at all parallel to the present. There the plaintiff brought an action for a libel "of and concerning him, and of and concerning him in his profession as an attorney;" he did not prove himself an attorney; and, the counts which were otherwise framed being confessedly bad, the Lord Chief Justice directed a nonsuit at the trial. Afterwards, it was contended that the declaration contained a sufficient allegation that the libel affected the plaintiff in his personal as well as his professional character; the Court thought the point fit to be argued, and granted a rule to show cause, which had never been decided. What did that prove at most, but that the Court doubted whether, in point of fact, the libel did apply to him as a man independent of profession, and thought this point fit to be investigated by another jury? No human being could doubt that if the libel did apply to Mr. Lewis, in point of fact, as a man, the declaration might be supported. The second objection—to the uncertainty of the charge itself—was chiefly raised by a quibble on words. The libellous matter was laid as "of and concerning the united church, and of and concerning the clergy of that church, and the clergy residing in and near the city of Durham and the suburbs thereof;" and it was argued, that because the words "of and concerning" were not repeated before the member of the sentence applying to the clergy of Durham, that the clergy were so connected with the clergy in general that the jury could not sever them. There was a short answer to this objection—that it did not apply to the second count, where these words were repeated.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE inquired whether the verdict had not been taken on the first count only; because, if so, the counsel for the prosecution could not, in aid of their case, allude to any other count, without a previous application to the learned judge who tried the cause to amend the entry of the verdict.

On reference to the record, it appeared that the verdict, indeed, did not refer to any particular count; but to the *postea* the finding was recorded as applicable to the first count alone.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE observed, that the Court could not, at present, take notice of any thing but the *postea* returned to them.

Mr. BROUGHAM urged the extreme hardship of compelling the defendant to suffer the delay and expense incident to a second argument of his case.

Mr. SCARLETT said he thought the point too trivial to press under those circumstances, especially as the conjunction "and" would govern the whole sentence, and imply the repetition of the words omitted. It was next contended that the term "clergy" was too uncertain to designate any order of men who could be the subjects of a criminal libel. It surely designated a body as well known as "the king's troops," as the Judges, or as the Directors of the East India Company, for libelling whom indictments would certainly lie. In Sir Francis Burdett's case, an objection was taken that the letter for which he was prosecuted applied only to his Majesty's troops employed at a particular station; and it was contended, on his behalf, that this was too general, as there was no averment that any particular portion of troops was actually employed on that station; but the Court held the charge sufficiently relevant and certain. Libels were of two classes —those affecting more immediately the peace and happiness of individuals, and those attacking classes of men: and if an indictment could be sustained for calumniating a body like the East India Company, how much more ought it to be sustained in cases where orders of men nearly connected with the well-being of society or the interests of justice were made the subjects of malignant slander? Then did not the word "clergy" sufficiently imply the clergy of the established church, when unqualified by any other epithet? There were the clergy of Scotland and the Catholic clergy; but, when these were alluded to in England, they were distinguished by appropriate epithets, Nor was there any insufficiency in the local description—"the clergy residing in and near the city of Durham and the suburbs thereof,—for local acts of Parliament had spoken of the clergy in and near Durham as a known body, and the jury had affixed a sense to the language by their verdict. Here, then, was a finding of a distinct part of the charge, amounting to a specific crime; a conviction of libelling a class of men who were sufficiently pointed out on the record; and therefore there was no good reason why the judgment should be arrested.

Mr. TYNDALL followed on the same side, and took the same course of reasoning. On the first point he urged, that by a distinction, running through the whole criminal law, a party might always be convicted of part of a charge where that part amounted to a crime. Thus, on an indictment for burglary, a prisoner might be convicted of simple larceny; and on an indictment for "composing, printing, and publishing" a libel, a defendant might be found guilty of either of those offences, as was determined in the "King v. Hunt," reported in 2 Campbell. On the second point he cited the authority of Blackstone and Lord Coke, to show that the term "clergy," when taken singly, referred only to the clergy of the church of England, though it might be applied in a popular sense to other divines. At all events, the jury had perceived a meaning in the words, of which they were the constitutional judges; and libel, operating as they did,

on the minds of the people, must be construed not in a technical sense, or with a nice and critical regard, but in that sense in which they would be understood by those whom they were intended to influence. When Mr. Horne (afterwards Mr. Horne Tooke) defended himself by quibbling on the word "troops," "Lord Chief Justice de Gray uttered these words—full of sense and wisdom—"As the crime of libel consists in conveying and impressing injurious reflections on the mind of the subject; if the writing is so understood by those who read it, the injury is done by those injurious reflections, before the matter comes to the jury and to the court. And if courts of justice were bound by law to study for any one possible or supposeable case or sense in which the words used might be innocent, such a singularity of understanding might screen an offender from punishment; but it could not recall the words or remedy the injury. It would be strange to say, and more so to give out as the law of the land, that a man may be allowed to defame in one, sense and todefend himself by another." If the words "clergy, residing in and near Durham," were not sufficient to designate a party libelled, this deplorable consequence would follow—that any enemy to our church establishment might, by separate libels on the clergy of different dioceses, lower the character of the whole body in the eyes of the people, and yet escape the visitations of justice.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, he would begin by noticing the two supplemental observations of Mr. Tyndal, which were curiously destitute of bearing on the question. The alleged obscurity was not in the *libel*, but in the *charge*—not in that which was addressed to the public, but in the record intended for the inspection of the judges, where the nicest precision was always requisite. Mr. Horne, whose etymological were at least as great as his legal powers, had tried with great ingenuity to show that the word "troops" might mean something different from the sense in which it was understood by all the world; and he was properly answered by the Lord Chief Justice, that it must be taken in its popular meaning; but did this prove that there was no definite meaning attached to technical expressions, designed for the construction of the learned? The fear expressed by Mr. Tyndall, that the clergy of every diocese in England might be libelled with impunity, was really not worthy of him; for a diocese was a distinct and intelligible division. The clergy of a diocess were a known body; and therefore a charge of libelling them would be clear and intelligible; but who could know precisely the parties intended by the clergy in and near a certain city and the suburbs thereof? His learned friends had succeeded most admirably in misunderstanding, or at least misstating, every part of his argument. To which of them the palm was due, he could not pronounce; it was not for him to decide so mighty a strife. His first point was, not that a man could not be found guilty of part of a charge—not that on an indictment for a greater offence, including a less, he might not be convicted of the less; but that the description of the libel was entire, and that a libel of one meaning had been charged, and a libel with another meaning found. A man might be foundguilty of larceny on an indictment for burglary; but a man could not be found guilty of burglary in the house of A, on an indictment alleging burglary in the house of A. and B. This doctrine might alarm his learned friend, Mr. Tyndall, who might gravely express his fear lest all houses occupied by more than one person should be exposed to robbery, (a laugh); but he might perhaps be consoled by the recollection, that a special pleader might lay the property correctly, or if there was any doubt, perhaps—he had heard of such things—venture to lay it both ways. (A laugh). His argument was not that a defendant could not be convicted of part of a charge, but that he could not be convicted of a different charge—not that he could not be convicted of publishing, on a count charging him with publishing and composing; but that he could not be convicted of publishing "an essay on man," on a charge of publishing "an essay on woman." His learned friend, with a wonderful faculty of misunderstanding, had utterly perverted his allusion to the case of "Lewis v. Walter," and had singularly misstated the case itself. Who would believe that this case had been solemnly argued before the Court, when he heard Mr. Scarlett say, with that case so peculiar to himself "a rule was granted?" Who would believe, when he talked about a new trial, to ascertain whether the alleged libel in that case applied to the plaintiff, independently of his character as an attorney, that this was never questioned in the cause and that no human being could read the publication without perceiving that it reflected on him in his individual character? The doubt in that case was, whether the allegation that the libel was "of and concerning Mr. Lewis, and of and concerning him as an attorney" could be divided—whether it was not one entire description; and on this doubt the nonsuit was directed—on this doubt the case was argued, and this doubt had never been decided. But here the objection, even on the first branch, was far more powerful, because the first body, "the Clergy of the United Church," included the second; and the jury had acquitted as to the first. He must also contend that the charge, even if well founded, was too vague to warrant a judgment. Every authority cited on the other side, prove that the word "clergy" was not confined in its interpretation to the clergy of the Church of England, and was not in the least like the "East India Company," "The House of Commons," or any definite body. But the greatest uncertainty was behind: not only was it doubtful who were intended by "clergy," but it was quite impossible to understand what part of that clergy was included in the terms "in the city of Durham; in the suburbs of the city, near the city, and near the suburbs?" It was said that some local act had referred to the clergy in and near the city; but not even an act, passed in a hurry at five in the morning, had described them as near its suburbs, If such an act, so passed, for the easiest purpose in the world—levying an impost (a laugh)—if even such an act contained such a description, he would give up the argument at once. The definition stretched from the city to the suburbs—thence to the neighbourhood of the city—thence to the neighbourhood of the suburbs, till it sunk into utter darkness—till it might extend to another diocese, and dissipate Mr. Tindal's "pious ears." The learned counsel expressed his wonder that his learned friends, with all their talent and all their zeal, should have left his arguments wholly untouched; and concluded by appealing to the Court, if they would ever have made the rule absolute for a criminal information, unless Mr. Scarlett had represented the libel, which now he was so anxious to confine to the clergy of Durham, as applicable to the clergy at large? The construction then put on the paragraph was embodied in the information; that construction had been negatived by the jury; and the Court would now decide, whether they would sustain a verdict on a construction opposed to the tenour of the charge, on which they never would have directed a prosecution, and which the defendant could not be prepared to answer.

Mr. ALDERSON followed on the same side.

The COURT took time to consider of their judgment.

The Times May 7.

THE NEW CABRIOLETS.—A HAND-BILL.

AT a time like the present, when economy is imperiously required in all branches of expenditure, public or private, the Speculator in the new hackney cabriolets feels himself called upon by a sense of duty to a candid and enlightened community, to state the circumstances under which his invention originated, and the various public advantages which, he presumes to imagine, will render it successful.

On a bleak morning, at the commencement of March last, the Speculator, while in the act of devouring a calves-foot jelly at the confectioner's in Leicester-fields, beheld a young gentleman, dressed in the very extreme of modern *ton*, walk on the tips of his toes, across the square, diagonally, towards the Haymarket, and enter a hackney-coach, which, from its capacious bulk, seemed to have been the property of some deceased alderman, and which was drawn by a pair of enormous black long-tailed horses. The young gentleman was not much larger in the waist than a wasp. "A lady's fan" might have "brained him," (or, more strictly speaking, might have cracked his skull), and a lady's pair of scissors might have clipped him in twain. The whole weight of the stripling could barely have reached fifty pounds avoirdupois. Struck by the absurdity of employing such a vehicle, and a couple of such quadrupeds, to convey such a biped, the Speculator walked ruminating through Cranbourne-alley—(he begs pardon of the purlieu) Cranbourne-*passage*: and while crossing the street opposite Hamlet the jeweller's, was, through inattention, nearly run over by a baker's cart. It is extraordinary from what apparently unimportant sources the greatest discoveries frequently flow. The conjoint ideas of hackney coach and baker's-cart suggested to the Speculator the notion of a hackney cabriolet. Any gentleman who has travelled from the Champs Elysees to Versailles, during the spouting of the water-works, (and what English gentleman has not?) must have observed a vehicle of that description, drawn by a single horse, in the interior of which an assortment of men, women, and children, to the number of twenty at the least, has been securely stowed. Now if twice ten natives of Paris can trot safely in that species of conveyance to Versailles, the Speculator puts it to any gentleman conversant in mathematical calculation, with what a dead certainty (the speculator means a live one) a London-built cabriolet may travel with three people, namely, the driver and two passengers, from Cheapside to Greenwich fair.

The price charged by the Speculator being only two-thirds of that demanded by the drivers of hackney-coaches, it follows that a shilling fare of the latter is, by the scheme of the former, diminished to eight-pence: a two shilling fare to one shilling and fourpence, and so on in proportion. Young gentlemen who are beginning to remember their multiplication-table, and middle-aged gentlemen who are beginning to forget it, will, by this arrangement, find great practical benefit in the quickness and accuracy with which they will, by a little practice, know to an odd halfpenny how much they are to pay to the driver. The necessity of carrying a pocket full of halfpence will also create a very musical jingle as the machine trots along the rough pavement of Piccadilly. Not to mention the obligation under which a candid and enlightened public will labour, of hoarding their halfpence, to the grievous annoyance of street-beggars, and the proportionate gratification of the Society for the Suppression of Mendicity. If according to Benjamin Franklin, a penny saved is a penny got, the Speculator anticipates no small degree of popularity in these days of retrenchment, by saving any lady or gentleman one shilling in three, who has occasion to ride by a public conveyance from the Royal Exchange to the East end of Pall Mall. In short, Economy is the Speculator's object, Mr. Joseph Hume his model, and "Tollere Humo" his motto.

To the bilious and the gouty; to the soup, fish, and *paté* part of the London community: to the timid and lax of knee, whom even a rocking horse sends prostrate on the carpet, and who from their inability to sit a dead horse, feel a natural repugnance to mounting a live one, the New Hackney Cabriolet proffers a safe, cheap, and healthful exercise. The structure of the springs and the duality of the wheels give to it the exact motion of a baker's cart. To the softer sex, a trot in it over the well-paved curvature of Waterloo-place will be found to be attended with the most beneficial effect: upon the sceptic, who doubts the details of Hunter's Anatomy, it will enforce conviction, by proving to him the existence of every bone in his body. But to gentlemen from the East Indies, who have been enervated by the heat of the climate, one ride through Brentford is a dose.

Neither is the privacy of the projected mode of conveyance a matter to be slightly attended to. In the wretches who contrive to drag on a miserable Existence eastward of Temple Bar, and who are reduced to the humiliating necessity of labouring for a maintenance, the sense of shame may well be imagined to be so utterly extinct as to make it an affair of absolute indifference whether they are seen in hackney-coaches or not. Some of them indeed seem to glory in their shame by riding in them with the glasses down. But the Speculator begs a candid and enlightened public to cast a pitying glance to-

wards that large and increasing body of gentry, who, with the most laudable ambition of aping their betters, find themselves prohibited by the state of their finances, and their inability to dig, from so doing. The public are requested to consider the case of "younger sons of younger brothers;" of spirited youths whom the Insolvent Act has recently released from Saint George's Fields; of smart clerks in public offices, who contrive to support a genteel appearance, in a small street near Manchester-square, upon a salary of two hundred and fifty pounds per annum; of French quadrille dancers, and of dark-muzzled Italian teachers of the pianoforte. All these personages traverse the streets of London with a character to lose, and must not be seen in a hackney-coach. To these and various others situated like these, the New Cabriolet opens its dark and hospitable hood. No vehicle, short of a hearse, is so well calculated to hide a body from the prying gaze of the vulgar.

Independently, also, of the lastmentioned advantage, the New Cabriolet presents the opposite benefit of enabling the hirer to be seen, if so disposed, in what degree he may think fit. The springs attached to the hood enable the driver to throw back that envelope, much or little, according to the fancy of the fare. The Speculator recommends it to prudent people to have it but little released from its full curve. By these means it will be optional in the fare whom to recognize in the street and whom to cut. Should he behold advancing along the Strand his unmarried uncle, walking towards Threadneedle-street to receive his dividends, he may, by bending forward a little, greet his relation with a profound bow. Should he see a smart equipage driving up the Haymarket, whose proprietor he knows not from Adam, he may get credit with the peripatetics by sitting upright and accosting the owner with a familiar nod. Should he, on the other hand, come plump upon his unpaid tailor, or upon a country cousin in a pair of trowsers of last year's growth (being what Corinthian Tom calls "a very high number in Queen Street"), he has only to throw himself back in the vehicle, and a mass of black leather will infallibly protect him from all human recognition.

Circumstances, however, will sometimes occur, under which the Speculator recommends it to his patrons to throw back the hood as far as it will go. He refers in particular, to an election for a member of parliament. Sir Robert Wilson has recently projected a tour to La Mancha. Should the adventure have the effect of sundering him from his constituents, and a vacancy thus occur in the Borough of Southwark, any gentleman possessed of the ambition of entering Saint Stephen's Chapel, has nothing to do, after publishing his intention, but to hire one of the Speculator's cabriolets, throw back the hood, start from London bridge, drive up Tooley-street, and back to Blackman-street; thence adjourn to Saint George's church, leave the King's-bench prison on his right, and after trotting round Bethlem hospital, drive to the narrow purlieus of Webber-row, and emerge in Blackfriars-road close to the House of reception for penitent Females, commonly called the Magdalen. The motion of the machine will cause the candidate who uses it to keep his head in a continual nod, whether he will or not. This action will be construed into universal familiarity. "He has not a bit of pride about him," will be the cry, and an exhibition of his name at the head of the poll will be the result.

All human machinery is liable to dislocation: streets will sometimes be slippery, plugs will occasionally be left open, and a horse may accidently fall. Should such an accident take place in a cabriolet, that desirable privacy upon which the Speculator has dilated above, will still continue uninvaded. The carriage will fall forward, the hood will just cap itself over the horse's ears, and the lady or gentleman who rides inside will remain like a butterfly under a hat. The secret will not transpire beyond the quadruped who draws and the biped who drives upon their discretion the public may rely with confidence.

As a melancholy contrast to this great advantage, the Speculator has merely to draw the enlightened attention of the public towards the situation of those unhappy people who ride outside of stage-coaches. They are aware that, barring accidents, they will reach Barnet or Stevenage at a given period. But, should a linch-pin get lose, or the load of live and dead luggage on the top, cause the coach to swerve from the perpendicular, they know no more than the Pope of Rome when, where, or upon what projectile fate has destined them to be spilt. They may be shot into the Cyty-road canal, impaled upon the iron rails of Finsbury-square, hurled headlong into a scavenger's cart, or precipitated many a fathom into one of the bottomless areas of the Adelphi. One case of example operates better than five volumes of precept. The Speculator, therefore, begs to refer to the catastrophe which not long ago occurred to the Fulham coach. Mat, the driver, was both the cause and the historian. Let the event be recorded in his own words, no other could do it adequate justice. "Sam Snaffle," (it is Mat who now speaks), "Sam Snaffle shoots off his outsiders in a heap. That's not my way; I spread 'm. I'll tell you what happened to me last Wednesday. I started rather lateish from Saint Paul's. I stopped at the corner of Fetter-lane for a booked insider, and a deuce of a time I stood, door in hand.—Says Bill Burton, by the time it takes, this must be a woman.—Worse, says I, a pigtail. Well! at last I bundled the old gentleman in, and drove on to the Spotted Dog. I drew up rather short, the wheel got into the gutter, and over she went. One of my outsiders, a very good sort of man, went down head first into the cobbler's stall, under the doctor's shop. Crispin did not seem to know what to make of it. Another one, Mr. Wilkins, a saddler, went smack into the shop-window all among the red and blue bottles. But the oddest thing of all happened to Grub the market-gardener, who rode in the dickey. Jack Roberts was sitting in the bar of the Spotted Dog behind a pint of purl. You must know Jack Roberts, a stout poc-marked man; him as used to drive to Manchester. Well! in went Grub at the window like a shot, and, 'drat me if he did not upset Jack Roberts, purl and all. That's what I call spreading 'em!" The public has only to contrast this diffuse dispersion with the compact deposit of a declining cabriolet. Upon this single advantage, the Projector is content to stand or fall.

It remains but to mention the extent of the Projector's liability in case of personal accidents. By a reference to the printed list, affixed to the apron of the machine, the public will be apprised of the sum to the extent of which the Speculator will hold himself liable, in the event of any fracture, simple or compound. On perusing the catalogue it will be seen, that in the case of a broken leg, the Speculator is content to pay five pounds; for a fractured arm, he will forfeit to the sufferer two pounds ten shillings; and for a bruise, of sufficient magnitude to require the aid of brown paper and vinegar, eleven shillings and sixpence; for a broken head, three shillings is the extent of the Speculator's pecuniary reimbursement. Should the possessor estimate that excrescence at a greater value, he must have it entered at the office, *ad valorem* and pay a premium accordingly.

New Monthly Magazine, June 1.

From Blackwood's Magazine of March.

NUGÆ LYRICÆ.

Barbite,

O decus Phœbi, et dapibus supremi
Grata testudo Jovis! o laborum
Dulce lenimen! mihi cunque salve
Rite vocanti.

HORAT. *ad Lyr.*

THE SILENT MOURNER.

She leant o'er the dwelling of him,
The tomb of the youth she had loved,
In her blue eyes though tear-drops did glitter and swim,
Her soft ruby lips never moved;
Her lips never moved, but her breast
With a gentle commotion arose;
As if her big heart was too narrow a nest
For the dark gloomy brood of her woes

A delicate flush o'er her cheek,
Like a living carnation, was spread;
And the pure snows, that gleam on the tall mountain head
Was the zone that encircled its red.—
She dwelt in the silence of grief;
The voice of despair is not loud;
The flash of the wildfire, though awful, is brief;
The lightning lies couch'd in the cloud!

At intervals, shaded and seen,
Is the bright beaming star of the night;
As the clouds hurry on through the azure serene,
Like ships in the breezes of night.
The shadows of eve are around,
And the low moaning voice of the breeze
Sighs over the stones of the grave-cover'd ground,
And sings in the dark holly trees.

Few months have elapsed, since, at eve,
These heart-shackled lovers I met;
I bless'd them in secret, not stoop'd to believe,
That the star of their hopes was to set;
Was to sink with so rapid a flight,
Was to leave, where its glory had shone,
The depths, and the darkness of fathomless night,
The coldness of sorrow alone!

The winds of November are strong;
The dews of the evening are cold;
Return to the mansion, where happy, and long,
Were the years, and the pleasures of old!—
Ah, no!—every object by thee,
Well remember'd, would add to thy grief:—
Then what is the best of my wishes for thee?
That the span of thy days may be brief!

We hang o'er an awful abyss—
Ah! little we dream when we love,
That the sword which may sever the knot of our bliss,
By a hair is suspended above!
Young mourner! thy desolate heart
Is as bleak as the tempests that roll;
When the last lingering foot-prints of Summer depart,
And Winter sets in at the Pole!

Joy never again to thy mind
Will the gleam of its presence impart;
The shawdows of sorrow, that darken behind,
Throw forward their night on thy heart;
Soon away from this pleasureless scene,
May thy pure pining spirit arise,
And the hopes that are quench'd, and the joys that have been,
Be brightly renew'd in the skies!

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Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1823.

(Continued from the Page 714)

man can peruse those papers, without the deep conviction, that in such men as San Miguel, and Galliano, and my noble and disinterested friend Arguelles, Spain posseses champions whose ardent but constitutional devotion to the best interests of their country is sufficient to defeat the host of sophists and diplomatists that would compromise her freedom. (Hear, hear.) There stands, for instance, on the one side, the cool and intrepid San Miguel; on the other, the subtile M. Chateaubriand, formerly a man of some celebrity in letters. In the midst of those papers, your lordships have the notes written by San Miguel; and again you have in extract, the set statements of M. Chateaubriand; and I cannot say but that I think the former are worth all the latter. Having mentioned Arguelles, I must be allowed to observe, I recollect with grief that he, whose habits and pursuits were those of a man of letters and who only left his studies and his retirement for the purpose of serving his country, was soon afterwards for that service sent into a close exile in a solitary fort, under the ardent sun of Africa. Recollect, my lords, that when this great man was brought back to his country by an event which some persons have the heart to deplore (hear, hear), forgetful of his own wrongs and unmindful of his recent sufferings, he applied himself only to moderate the resentments of the people against the old government and the old councils, of whose ingratitude and cruelty he had himself been the victim. It is fortunate for Spain that she still possesses men of such a character; and I do say, that if these papers were not backed by the high authority they bear, and subscribed by the great names which they carry, it would have been wiser for her to accede to the propositions that have been so invidiously made to her. The noble earl says that our policy has been to avoid as much as possible all interference between the two powers; and to maintain a neutral and pacific attitude. In the first place I should say, that I know of no shape under which policy masks itself more falsely and deceptively than under this. But I deny the noble lord's position; for I say that that is not the question here. Why did his Majesty's Ministers think that it was for the interests of the country to send negotiators and diplomatists abroad for the purpose of preventing the rupture? Why, I ask, did they do so? What was the principle of that interference? Was it, that they thought the best course was, by sending out embassadors and agents, to hinder a war from breaking out between France and England? Now I contend that the wise proceeding which would adequately have effected this object, would also have prevented the war between France and Spain. Perhaps I shall be told by the noble earl and his colleagues, that I am for war, and they are for peace. I confess I have not war, but I asks the noble earl this—"have you peace?" (Hear, hear.) Can any noble lord—can any man who hears me—deliberately put his hand upon his heart and say, that he is sure of peace? I mean not to say that at no future time may we boast of a sound and lasting peace as subsisting between the two countries; but I ask his Majesty's Government whether they can declare that they are satisfied of the continuance of peace? Do they not know that since even the time when these papers were laid before the house, some circumstances have arisen to make that fact almost more than questionable? (Hear, hear.) Have they heard of Bonaparte capturing in the West Indies? (Hear, hear.) Do they know that the capture was effected under orders sent from home? Are they aware that the insurance offices will be called upon to pay for it? (Hear.) My lords, it will be in your recollection, that when, upon a former night, I asked a noble lord opposite, whether any treaty had been concluded between Russia and France, the noble lord replied, that he had never seen nor knew of any such a treaty. I should like to know what he now thinks of that matter. (Hear.) Will he stand up in his place now, and say that one such exists? (Hear, hear) Will he stand up and declare that no agreement of this sort subsists, for carrying into execution the stipulations agreed to at Laybach and Verona? (Hear, hear) Will the noble lord venture to get up and assert this? (Hear, hear) Your lordships must, I think, very clearly see how strangely and how carefully—whenever this question is adverted to by Ministers—Russia is always kept out of view. To her the slightest allusion, if it be possible, is always avoided, and the noble earl has to-night observed the same forbearance. (Hear, hear.) My own strength, as well as your lordships' time, is too much exhausted to allow of my going much further into this subject of discussion (hear, hear); yet I must observe that the noble earl seems to me to have taken a very odd view of it. He says, "if the French succeed, I don't see much danger of war to this country." No danger? What is to avert it? The noble lord tells you, "we have the assurances of Portugal, our Ally in our favour." But does the noble lord mean to say, that when the French shall have established, by military power, an arbitrary Government at Madrid, the establishment of the Spanish constitution at Lisbon will not be as good a motive with them for waging war against Portugal as it has already been for invading Spain? (Hear, hear) Is there that vast dissimilarity of language, of situation, of interest, of connexions between the two kingdoms, that Portugal is to expect so much more favourable consideration? Either they must leave the Spaniards to themselves (which I by no means believe they will do), or in Spain they must continue French armies. In that case, what is the worth of that which the noble lord looks to—what is the guarantee that really remains to us? Why, my lords, the assurances of the House of Bourbon and the moderation of a French army in the hour of victory. (Cheers) I trust, I give the noble lord joy of such a security as this. But then, says the noble lord, "why all these fears? Were this anxiety for a constitution obtained by military force? The constitution of Spain was effected and achieved by force—it was extorted by soldiers." Suppose that it has happened so, is it on that account to be put down? Let the house recall to mind the circumstance under which it was achieved, and the monarch under which it was obtained. And pray, my lords, are instances wanting, in in our own history, where arms have acquired liberties? Would that benevolent monarch, that amiable man, King John (a laugh), would he, I pray, voluntarily and of his own free grace and favour, have accorded *Magna Charta* to the Barons? (Hear, hear.) Does the noble lord mean to affirm, that to the Government of France, and all the other continental Governments—those allied enemies of constitutions so irregularly obtained—freedom of the press in this country, and the publication, particularly, of the discussions in both houses of Parliament, is no grievance? (Hear, hear.) No grievance, my lords? I will not say they feel it a grievance, and hate it as one; but rather that they detest and abhor it. It is a fearless tribunal, which shows up their iniquities, and publishes their transgressions to all the world. But then as to the danger of a future war between us and the French—"Oh," cries the noble earl, "let them come and try." Why this indeed is the good old Tory defiance, if I mistake not (a laugh), and sounds bold and confident enough; but let us see how it is sustained. If that noble lord really thinks it the right policy to be adopted,—why, I ask, all these alliances? (Hear.) To what purpose all these expenses of embassies and negotiations; with what object these numerous treaties? See, my lords, what all this must mean. It must mean—to maintain our positions, to keep up our connexions, to preserve our attitude. This reminds me of a noble baron (Lord Grenville), whom I regret not to see in his place to-night, and for whose integrity and talents it is impossible I should never entertain the highest possible respect, however I may occasionally differ from him on political questions—that noble baron once said (when a subject similar to the present was before the house), in the forcible manner that so peculiarly belongs to him—"I can at least now again pronounce the words" balance of power." But the noble earl "at least" has taken good care not to mention these words in the whole of his speech. He seems to wish—so studiously does he shun them—that they were erased out of our vocabulary; and the figure that Ministers cut on this side of the house seems to us entirely to abolish even the principle itself. (Hear, hear.) We have not, however, in all ages been this indifferent. I would ask your lordships whether the independence of Spain be not one of the most vulnerable points in which we can be attacked? When our ancestors considered that the separation from Spain of the Netherlands, or at least their independence, was the best security and the wisest policy of this country, they rightly dealt, I think, with a case which is in some respects analogous to this. The noble duke who, in my opinion, does show in part of these papers that he had a better view of the subject than he has expressed, seems to think that the independence of Spain is less essential to our interests, or necessary to our greatness, than was the independence of the Low Countries or Flanders. But does that noble duke imagine, that the occupation and possession, by a French army, of Madrid, of Lisbon, Bilboa, and Cadiz and that army, too, excited by religious fanaticism—will be less dangerous now, than it would have been at any former period? "Oh," says the noble earl, "we have ascertained that point, for we have tried it; Spain has been in the possession of a French army for some time, and has expelled it at last." On this matter I shall have something to say presently. It is, my lords, very true, that we were at war with France when France was at war with Spain; but that was an accident, I would say, produced from the circumstance of the Government of France being then in the hands of a very ambitious and unruly individual. But does the noble lord contend, that for a long course of years, and up to the peace of Amiens, the ascendancy of France over the councils of Spain has not been of any essential injury to us? (Hear.) I have heard persons, the most conversant with, and best informed on these matters, declare, that to this very circumstance the accumulation of our debt in that interval, has been mainly owing. Look, my lords, at the seven years' war, and at the American war, for the proof of the assertion. If the noble lord can lay his finger on any period, down from the reign of Elizabeth, in which (excepting only Mr. Pitt's administration) this country was under the greatest danger of invasion, he will find it to be the period of the American war; and then the danger arose from the combination of the fleets of France and Spain. It is, perhaps, known to many noble lords that it was owing only to the peculiar, and in some degree, honest character of Charles III., the then King of Spain, but we were rescued from that imminent danger (Hear, hear.) The noble lord (Holland) then adverted to some expressions which had dropped from the noble earl in respect to the former relations between France and Spain. It is not very likely that they will renew the family compact, I dare say: but they will be ready enough, I fear, to take an example from others. Is it meant to be said that if the French should by misfortune, with or without the assistence of a Russian army ever arrive at Madrid or at Cadiz, their army will look out for Ferdinand his friends—abolish the present constitution—make it despotic, as it had been, or elective as it was before—and then march out of Spain, leaving the Spaniards to do what they please? (Hear,) Why, my lords, the noble earl himself did not do that in another case; for we actually kept our army in France for 3 years, and threatened her with its presence for 5 years. But if the noble lord doubts the principle upon which the Allied Powers proceed on these occasi-

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ons, let them look for their practise to the case of Naples. (Hear, hear.) Will any one deny that Naples is at this moment in military possession of Austria? And I say, that if France should unhappily succeed in Spain, she will continue in military possession of Spain; and if so, it is obvious that the combination of Frence with the other members of the Holy Alliance will constitute our greatest peril. I do hope and devoutly trust, that in this struggle, Spain will be successful. But in the meanwhile how stands the peace of which the noble earl tells us? There is no concealing—no disguising from ourselves—that men disappointed in their expectations of succour, deprived of all assistance from without, can resort to other means of offensive hostility: and I think it more than erroneous in the noble earl to say, that we cannot assist Spain without a large army. Here I am reminded of another objection of that noble lord's; he tells you that we can always rescue and recover Portugal by attacking the colonies of France: (hear, and a laugh); and yet, in the same breath, he states that we cannot assist Spain without invading France herself. As to the consequences that may yet ensue, my heart aches to think of them; but if what I speak of is to happen, and that general condition annexed to all treaties is to operate, and the strong feeling of all governments to make common cause with one another in such a case as this is to prevail. who shall say, who knows, but that eventually we shall join in the struggle of Spain? (Hear, hear.) I am old enough, my lords, to remember similar professions of neutrality to those we have lately heard advanced, put forth immediately before the French revolution by a distinguished statesmam (Mr Pitt); but I must nevertheless, in justice to that departed minister, declare, that I believe he was sincere in those professions of neutrality. (Hear, hear.) He conveyed them, in various public papers, to the different Courts of Europe, and he proved his sincerity by the great reductions which he immediately made in the various establishments of the country. Yet, within one or two years from the date of that reduction, the same individual, as your lordships well know, became the leader of a long and ruinous crusade for the purpose of placing these Bourbons on the throne of France. (Hear.) I need hardly observe that if the war that has now commenced between the two kingdoms be ever so partial in its nature, our interest and our commerce must unquestionably be much exposed. My lords, I feel too exhausted to say more (hear, hear), than that the magnitude of the failure on the part of his Majesty's Ministers in this matter—the manifest proofs which the papers produced do furnish of their errors of judgment and want of firmness—and the consternation and dismay with which their extraordinary want of policy has impressed my mind, induce me to concur in the motion of the noble lord, and to express my regret, that a glorious opportunity has been lost, by availing herself of which this country might have been enabled to resume her station among the nations, and once more to re-assert the sacred character which naturally belongs to her, as the defender of the oppressed—the protectress of the weak—the patroness of national independence, and the friend of civil liberty all over the world."

Lord GRANVILLE then addressed the house, but in a tone of voice that was scarcely audible below the bar. He expressed a strong objection to the motion of the noble lord, to which all the eloquence of his (Lord Granville's) noble relation had not reconciled him. He thought that his Majesty's Ministers had consulted, in the line of conduct they had pursued, the honour and interest of the country; and had done well to preserve a neutrality on this occasion, although he had no doubt that if any circumstances of indispensable necessity should ever require that a war should be undertaken by Great Britain, the people would make every necessary sacrifice with that cheerfulness and good will which on all occasions affecting the national welfare had distinguished them. At present he saw no such; and therefore moved an amendment to the motion. [The amendment, in substance, assured his Majesty of the entire concurrence of that house in the measure that had been pursued by his Majesty's Ministers; acknowledged their lordships' sense of his Majesty's endeavours to preserve the peace of Europe; expressed their regret to find that those endeavours had failed of their effect; and their satisfaction that his Majesty had not consented to become a party to a war in which neither the interests nor the honour of the country were involved: it declared their lordships' asseat to the principles laid down in those papers generally, and the manner in which they had been acted upon in the particular case of Spain. The address concluded by declaring their lordships' belief that it was our policy to preserve peace; and their assurance, at the same time, that at all times they would be perfectly ready to support his Majesty in any measures that might be deemed necessary for the preservation of the national faith, the just dignity of the Crown, and the rights and property of the people.]

The amendment having been read from the woolsack,

The Duke of Buckingham supported Ministers; he depicted the various dangers to be apprehended should we involve ourselves in hostilities. A war would ensure the separation of the Netherlands from our alliance; and the loss of Hanover. It would endanger the occupation of the rest of Italy by Austria, and of the East by Russia. He wished most that the country should remain at peace; but if the country were forced into the war, he prayed God they might not be called into the field to maintain the principles which had been triumphant in Spain (hear, hear, hear! from the Opposition side). He was prepared for these cheers, he was prepared for obloquy (hear, hear, and a laugh). He did not forget the horrors of revolutionary times, the misery of revolutionary warfare, the dreadful result of the spreading of revolutionary doctrines over Europe. He saw little in Spain but the continuation of those doctrines. Noble Lords might make his declarations the subject of derision and obloquy, but there was not one who, on retiring to his closet, could conceal from himself that the spirit of revolution was as prevalent in Europe as ever. He implored them not to call on the people to pour out their blood again for the maintenance or advancement of those detested principles which they had heretofore successfully opposed.

Lord KING said, they had now heard the great supporter of the Government, but the further the defence proceeded the worse the case appeared. The Ministers seemed to have been in a fool's paradise, and to have been, in their fancied security, blind to those dangers which were obvious to all the rest of the world. He had read the papers laid before the House with shame and indignation. There was not in them all a sentiment befitting a free Government, or a Minister understanding the interest of the country.

The Earl of ABERDEEN vindicated the Duke of Wellington's conduct at Verona: neutrality was our soundest policy.—Earl Darnley disclamed the imputation which had been thrown upon his Noble Friends of blaming his Majesty's Ministers for having preserved peace. They blamed his Majesty's Ministers, not for having preserved peace, but for pursuing a line of policy through the whole of the negociations calculated to establish principles of despotism and bigotry, in opposition to those of liberty and toleration.

The Duke of WELLINGTON felt himself called upon to vindicate the part which he had taken in the conferences at Verona. He called upon the Noble Lords opposite to state explicitly whether, when the Spanish question came into discussion, they would have chosen neutrality or war? They had not yet declared whether they meant peace or war. Their arguments would lead to war, but they still seemed to lean to pacific measures: and he called upon them, therefore, either to adopt one line or the other. The Government of which he (the Duke of Wellington) formed a part, had determined to adopt the line of neutrality; he went to Verona with instructions to act upon that policy; and in the spirit of those instructions he had carried on the conferences with the other Ministers. The Noble Duke then replied to the charges on some points of his conduct which had been adverted to by preceding speakers, who had, he said, misquoted and perverted the language in his dispatches on the table.

Earl GREY spoke in favour of the motion of Lord Ellenoorough. In the whole of the negociation there had been a disposition to make concessions in favour of France, but at the same time to withold every thing from Spain. He pourtrayed the treachery of France, fomenting insurrection in Spain, and then demanding a change in her Constitution, because of her civil discord, and asked what the Noble Duke would say if the French were supporting the disaffected Irish with money, and if they had a squadron at Brest, and another at Ferrol, or at Corunna. His Lordship did not see that we had any security that peace would be preserved. Our policy, he feared, amounted merely to this, that we shall be involved in war at last, and under the greatest disadvantages.

The Earl of Liverpool maintained that the tone of the negociations was in every respect the proper one, the object of the Government being neutrality, and their policy to prevent war. The tone to be assumed was not that of menace. He had before stated that the danger of the present hostile interference was to France more than Spain, and that was still his opinion, nor did he believe that it was possible for France to conquer Spain, under the circumstances of that country. It should be recollected, however, that Spain was now a divided country—divided, he believed, pretty equally between those who supported, and those who opposed the Constitution. At the present period, unless we were prepared to send a large army into Spain, no good whatever could be done by going to war; and he was satisfied that if the question were put to the country, 99 out of 100 persons would negative our going to war for Spain.

The Marquis of Lansdown spoke in support of the motion; and Lord Ellenborough having replied, the House proceeded to a division, in which the numbers were—Contents—present, 96; proxies, 46—142. Non-contents—present, 29; proxies, 19—48. Majority in favour of the amendment, 64.

Adjourned at half-past two o'Clock on Friday morning. *April* 27.

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